DIARIO DE

NUM. 142. **Sábado 22 de Mayo de 1841.**

DE OFICIO.

Habiendo llamado mi atencion las solicitudes de licencias para reedificar sin retirar los frentes de las casas, que han solido concederse en los casos que han ocurrido con informe del Escmo. Ayuntamiento de esta ciudad sobre la imposibilidad en que se halla de subvenir con los fondos de Propios á las indemnizaciones que deberian hacerse, para que legalmente tuviese efecto el proyectado ensanche de las calles hasta la estension de doce varas: oido el caballero Síndico procurador general, y el parecer de otras personas inteligentes é interesadas en el procomunal; y convencido de que son insuperables las dificultades que impiden la ejecucion de aquel proyecto, muy laudable sin duda, mas no del todo necesario, ni escento de inconvenientes, aun contra el ornato público; de conformidad tambien con lo que me ha consultado el señor Teniente de Gobernador, Asesor general 3.°, he resuelto dejar sin efecto la prevencion que con fecha 31 de Julio del año anterior se hizo por este Gobierno Superior, para que toda nueva fábrica que se intentase intra ó estramuros, se sugetase á la regla de retirar los frentes de las casas, repartiendo en cada lado de la calle la diferencia que resultase entre su actual anchura y la de doce varas de que deberian constar. En consecuencia quedan espeditos todos los propietarios para fabricar, bajo las demas reglas establecidas, sin alterar el frente de sus casas; bien entendido que esta resolucion en nada perjudique á las atribuciones del Real Cuerpo de Ingenieros, asi respecto á la direccion de las calles, como en cuanto concierna al ramo de fortificacion que está á su cargo. Por tanto el maestro mayor de obras de la ciudad, los comisarios de barrio y capitanes pedáneos de estramuros no impedirán que los indicados propietarios usen de la libertad que en esta razon deben gozar conforme á las leyes y reglamentos vigentes. Y para que llegue á noticia de todos esta determinacion, dictada por mi debido respecto al sagrado derecho de propiedad y á las disposiciones legales en materia de espropiacion forzosa; publíquese en tres Diarios de esta ciudad, sin perjuicio de las correspondientes comunicaciones oficiales.—Habana y Mayo 20 de 1841.—*Valdés.*—*Francisco Solano*, secretario político en comision.

Por disposicion del Escmo. Sr. Presidente Gobernador y Capitan, con consulta del Sr. Teniente Asesor general 1.° de Gobierno á consecuencia de una comunicacion del Sr. Cónsul de los Estados-Unidos de América, se hace saber á las personas á quienes convenga, haber autorizado S. E. al capitan del puerto, para que pueda hacer el registro de cualquiera buque mercante surto en este puerto, sea cual fuere su nacion, siempre que haya motivo para creer que tenga á su bordo algun desertor de buques mercantes ingleses ó de los Estados-Unidos, denunciados por D. Daniel Warren, en contravencion del decreto de 30 de Abril de 1839, publicado en el Diario de esta capital de 19 de Diciembre del mismo año.—Habana 19 de Mayo de 1841.—*Francisco Solano*, secretario político en comision.

Real Audiencia de Puerto-Príncipe de 26 de Mayo de 1836 en que se previene, que, cuando ocurra que el juez acompañado disienta del originario, se adhiera el juez á uno de los dos dictámenes formando sentencia. Así lo proveyeron, mandaron y firmaron de que certifico.—Salas.—Zarco.—Paz.—Juan de Mendoza.

Lo que comunico á V. en cumplimiento del auto precedente, esperando se sirva V. acusarme el oportuno recibo.—Dios guarde á V. muchos años. Habana y Abril de 1841.—*Juan de Mendoza*, secretario.

Capitanía General.

Comisionado nuevamente el alférez del regimiento de Lanceros D. Ramon Flores Apodaca con la partida de su mando para la destruccion de los palenques de la costa del sud, auxiliado personalmente del capitan pedáneo del Batabanó D. Miguel Gonzalez Barredo y su teniente D. Nicolas Reyes, ha participado al Escmo. Sr. Capitan general con fecha de 18 del actual haber deshecho completamente un palenque compuesto de veinte y un negros, de los cuales se han aprehendido ocho, ha sido muerto uno, y se han presentado á sus dueños tres: que despues de las mas vivas diligencias y privaciones por el manglar y ciénaga de Cagio, se destruyeron las catorce casas bastante bien construidas de que se componia su ranchería, cogiéndoles varias lanzas, machetes, cuchillos de punta, calderos y otras menudencias, y un repuesto de plátanos y carne ahumada, contándose entre los presos los dos que capitaneaban los palenques, cuya destruccion se anunció en el Diario de 9 del mes corriente; y se habian refugiado en este.

La relacion de los negros que existian en el palenque sorprendido por la espresada partida con espresion de sus nombres y los de sus amos, es la siguiente:

Ramon mina, aprendido, de D. José Suarez Argudin.

José Lucumí, idem idem.

Cristóbal lucumi, aprehendido, de D. José María Peñalver.

Leonardo gangá, de idem.

Dolores conga, de idem.

Roberto congo, de idem.

Francisca lucumí, aprehendida, de id.

María de Regla lucumi idem de idem.

Clemente gangá idem de idem.

Bonifacio congo, presentado, de idem.

Marcelino congo idem de idem.

Saturnino congo idem de idem.

Tadeo congo, de D. Manuel de la Nuez.

Márcos congo, de idem.

Casimiro carabalí, del Sr. conde de Barreto.

Cristóbal congo, se ignora.

Luis congo, de D. José Serrano.

Matias lucumí, de D. Antonio de Córdoba.

Juan congo, murió en la refriega, de idem.

Estévan gangá, aprehendido, de idem.

Adolfo gangá, idem de idem.

Tambien ha participado á S, E. el capitan juez pedáneo del partido de Bauta que de los siete negros que se fugaron del ingenio Macastar ha logrado capturar dos, muriendo uno de éstos de resulta de las heridas que sufrió, y que continúa en persecu-

Constantina, sobre el Ar
presumió que debia pasar

Efectivamente asi suc
instantes de su llegada.
con impetuosidad matánd
rescatando los ganados. El
Morin y dos gandarmes
habiendo salvado la vida á
habia sido derribado de su
darme Gruot.

El dia 6 de Marzo vi
se delante de Mostaganem
guarnicion 250 soldados de
lares de Abd-el-Kader. El
re salió inmediatamente
y 80 caballos.

El capitan Walsin Es
cular el número se arrojó
con la caballería, los hizo
tando hasta mas allá de 3
Mostaganem, matando á s
ciendo prisionero al capi
quien pertenece á una de
milias de las inmediacio
Dicho coronel Tempoure
gio de la inteligencia y de
Walsin que se distinguió e
haciendo tambien una hon
de Mr. Robert, teniente de

Unos Hadjoutes acer
este mes á Colcan con gan
dudablemente que podrian
nicion por considerarla d
Mr. de Copons, comanda
48 salió repentinamente c
de infantería y un peloton
ros hízolos huir cojiendo
muchos, quitándoles 179 c
entre ellos dos caballos ó
gefe elogia el vigor de los
ros y particularmente del b
ga que dió pruebas de bra
cia. Lo mismo dice del
mayor Bertin que dirigió
no, sin dejar de citar com
niente Unal y al sargento
portaron en esta ocasion.

El gobernador genera
se vendiese el ganado adj
ra parte á la guarnicion d
diendo una gratificacion d
brigadier moro Ben-Zerg

—El gobernador gener
pedido con fecha de 19 d
creto en que dice que
ocupados por nuestras tro
declaran *en estado de siti*
vo dice el Moniteur Alge

„Parece que el públic
dido con el decreto que p
de sitio todos los puntos d
poblaciones civiles. Los
creido ser grave la situaci
loso tros lo habran graduad
da de estension que la ase
do de sitio; estas suposici
fundadas. Los peligros d
mas graves que de ordin
decreto no es otro que ha
la milicia africana mas
litar.

Se han dado instruc
comandantes militares p
á las disposiciones prescr
lo 91 y 92 del decreto de
de 1811, copiados en se

Lejos de ver en este
de inquietad deben halla
de seguridad, pues que c

Havana Consulate N°. 170. Enclosure N°. 2.

Consulate of the United States of America.
Havana, March 31. 1841.

Referring to the Decree contained in the Diario of this City of the 18th. December 1839, respecting the reception of deserting mariners on board of merchant vessels in this Port, I beg leave to represent to Your Excellency, that the Regulations contained in said Decree appear to demand some further provision on the part of the Superior Authorities for giving to them the desired efficacy. The sole object of said Regulations is, to prevent the reception of deserters on board of merchant vessels. For this purpose, such vessels are placed on the same footing precisely as houses on shore; as well in regard to the prohibition to receive mariners except in the mode prescribed, as in regard to the fine for violating the prohibition. The person charged with watching over infractions of the prohibition, and with denouncing them, is, the Licenced Shipping-master; and the person charged with receiving such denunciations and imposing the penalty is, the Captain of the Port. It follows necessarily, therefore

therefore, that when a deserter is supposed to be on board of any merchant vessel, in contravention of said Decree, it must be competent to this Officer to cause said vessel to be visited and searched, in order to ascertain the fact: otherwise, the Decree will be altogether inoperative; and the disorders and abuses which it is so well calculated to repress cannot fail to become again as rife as ever.

Having become informed, that the Captain of the Port, owing to the laudable delicacy which governs him in the Exercise of authority over merchant vessels, is doubtful how far the Decree in question Empowers him to cause said vessels to be visited and searched in cases of this nature, I find myself, therefore, under the necessity of calling Your Excellency's attention to the subject. To the American Consul in particular — owing to the immense American navigation to this port, and the difficulties which attend its proper regulation — the maintenance of this Decree in its fullest efficacy is of the very highest importance. I beg leave therefore, to suggest that this point be taken into consideration; in order that such instructions may issue to the Captain of the Port as shall seem requisite to secure the end in view: requiring of him to cause search to be promptly

made

made on board of any merchant-vessel in this harbor, of any nation whatsoever, in which there is reason to believe that any deserter has been received in contravention of the Decree referred to; and also prescribing the manner in which such search shall be conducted.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest Consideration,
Your Excellency's
Ob.t Serv.t
(Signed) N. P. Trist.

H. E. Don Gerónimo Valdes
&c &c
Captain General
&c &c &c &c

Havana Consulate No. 170. Enclosure No. 3.

(Translation.)

Government
Political & Military
of
Havana.

In the expediente (written proceedings) instituted in consequence of a communication from Your Lordship, of the 31. March last, having for its object that the Captain of the Port shall, as remedy against desertion, cause search to be made on board of any vessel, let the nation be what it may, in which he shall believe deserters to be, I have been advised as follows:

"Most Excellent Sir: Mr. Daniel Warren having been empowered by the Captain Generalcy, at the instance of the Consuls of Great Britain and of the United States, to act on the occasion of the discharge and shipment of sailors of merchant vessels of those nations, and with the aid of the Comisarios de Barrio, [Ward Police Magistrates] and Capitanes de Partido, [Magistrates of Rural Districts], to

arrest

arrest all mariners harboured on shore, the Consul of the United States now proposes that the proper steps be taken for causing search to be made by the Captain of the Port on board of any merchant vessel in this port, be the nation what it may, whenever there shall be cause to believe that she has on board a deserter from the merchant-service, in contravention of the Decree of the 30 April 1839, published in the Diario of this Capital of the 19 December of the same year. I see no objection to acceding to what is proposed: for, in pursuance of the provisions of the Reales Ordenanzas de la Armada, Art. 76. Tit. 7. Treatise 5, foreign merchant vessels are subject to be visited by the Captain of the Port, on all urgent occasions, even without being thereunto authorized by Your Excellency; and on all other occasions, being so authorized. If, once for all, this authority be vested in him, to the end that it may be exercised on all occasions when the objects shall be to apprehend deserters from British or American vessels denounced by Mr Daniel Warren, it will preclude the necessity of communications which must otherwise be made in every case, and prevent

the

the delay which must occur in the proceeding, or rather prevent that it be rendered fruitless through such delay. I do therefore advise, that what is proposed be adopted as a general rule; and that Y. E. be pleased to order that it be communicated to the Captains of the Port through the Comandancia General of the post, and to the foreign Consuls respectively, and that it be announced to the Public in three consecutive numbers of the Diario of this Capital, in order that all persons concerned may be duly notified thereof."

And having adopted this advice, I insert it to Your Lordship, for your knowledge and in reply to your communication.

God preserve Y. L. many years.

Havana 17 of May 1841

Jeronimo Valdes

To the Consul of the United States of America.

Havana Consulate N°. 170.

Enclosure N°. 4

CAPTAIN OF THE PORT'S OFFICE.



DON CALISTO PARDES,

POST CAPTAIN OF THE ROYAL NAVY, AND CAPTAIN OF THE PORT OF HAVANA, &ª &ª

ORDERS, *that all Masters of vessels entering this Port, observe the following regulations.*

ARTICLE 1.

VESSELS entering port will be governed by articles 2, 13 & 14 of these instructions. No vessel can be moved from one spot to another, without first obtaining permission from the Captain of the Port, & such removal can take place only between sunset and nine o'clock of the succeeding morning; and any one contravening this regulation, shall pay a fine of $ 50. No vessel shall pass across any of the shallows of the port, nor from one channel to another, without taking a pilot, in conformity with art. 36 fº 210, vol. 2 of the Royal Naval Ordinances; and he, who shall contravene this regulation, shall pay the pilotage just as if he had employed the Pilot.

ART. 2.

As soon as a vessel has anchored & her sails are furled, the Captain shall moor on the East side of the Channel, in order to leave it free. This must be done by all vessels alike, whether they have anchored outside the Guard ship or within. They will make fast to the vessels near them, including the Guard ship, until they reach their place of mooring. This rule is the more imperative, if the vessel, on account of the lightness of the wind, has anchored in the narrowest part of the channel. In such case the master must warp out of the channel immediately: If any master, after being required so to do, shall obstruct the channel, a boat with a pilot shall be sent, at his charge, to place his vessel in a proper position.

The master on coming ashore, must present himself at the office of the Captain of the Port.

ART. 3.

If he has powder on board, he must report the quantity, in order to make the necessary dispositions for its deposit; if he conceal the whole or any part thereof, he (the master) shall pay a

penalty of eighty dollars; as it has been observed, that some delay its deposit, in order to gain time in hauling to the wharf, and others keep their powder on board while in the stream, under pretext of its being but a small quantity. The discharge of cannon or fire-arms of any description in the harbour is prohibted, under a penalty of fifty dollars, without permission from the Admiral, and giving notice at this Office.

ART. 4.

At sunset, fires on board all vessels must be extinguished, whether the vessels be at the wharf or in any other part of the Port. The cabin light may be continued till gun-fire, provided it is kept in a lanthern in good condition.

ART. 5.

No vessel can take ballast on board, or discharge it, without a written permission from the Captain of the Port, who will point out the place from which it must be taken, or where it must be discharged. Care must be taken to place a tarpaulin, to prevent its falling in the water. In neglect of this, the charges prescribed will be brought against the master. Equal care must be taken in discharging bricks, and on no acount must any straw, sand or sweepings be thrown over-board, under a penalty of fifty dollars, for if there be any on board, the master after putting it in his launch may call at the Captain of the Port's, in order to be told where to discharge it. It is likewise prohibited to heat tar, or pitch on board, as this can be done only on shore, and at the place designated. It being understood that those who violate this article, shall pay a penalty of one hundred dollars.

ART. 6.

All orders communicated to masters of vessels by pilots, must be obeyed; since they emanate from the Captain of the Port.

ART. 7.

In case of any vessel getting unmoored and being in danger of stranding, or being lost by weather or other accident, it is the duty of all other vessels to render every possible assistance. If any one fails in this duty, he shall pay the damage resulting from his neglect.

ART. 8.

Every master of a vessel at the time of anchoring, must take care that his cables do not get foul of others, as he will be liable to make good any damage that may arise from his carelessness.

ART. 9.

No vessel will be allowed to leave port before sun-rise, or after sun-set: for they must be visited on going out.

ART. 10.

In case a master wish to caulk, repair, careen, heave down or fumigate his vessel, he must first obtain permission from the Captain of the Port; but by no means will it be allowed at the wharf: as there are for this purpose, several careening places, where it may be done without inconvenience or danger to the harbour.

ART. 11.

The master intending to haul his vessel to the wharf, must first have a place assigned him by the collector of Customs. He shall by no means lay behind those fastened to the wharf, under a penalty of fifty dollars; and a liability for all damage that may follow: particularly in case of gales or fire, when it would be necessary to haul a vessel from the wharf. He must also first cockbill the lower yards, rig in the jib and flying jib and main-booms and cockbill his anchors, in order to avoid damaging other vessels. They must be distant from eachother at least one and a half foot by the beam, by which means they may haul from the wharf without difficulty. In hauling to the wharf, or leaving it, or moving from one place to another, permission must first be had from the Captain of the Port: & either one or the other can only be done from daylight until nine o'clock in the morning, or from sunset til dark; but by no means can they remain in the channel, or disturb the free ingress & egress with lines or ropes, under penalty of one hundred dollars, & payment of the damage they may occasion.

ART. 12.

No vessel shall be moored in the channel, but in the neighbourhood of, or along the Casa-Blanca shore, leaving a free space between the N.th end of Marty's wooden wharf, and the N. W. angle of the King's store at Casa-Blanca, for the free passage of boats to & from Cabaña: then along Aromy's wharf, avoiding to anchor near vessels of war, from which they must be distant at least one cables length.

ART. 13.

No vessel shall be fastened to the buoys, which are placed to indicate the shoals in the channel, nor to those destined for the vessels of war: the master doing so, shall pay a penalty of one hundred dollars; and also the expence of all damage which may result from moving a buoy from its place.

ART. 14.

In case of fire breaking out on board of any vessel in harbour, it is strictly enjoined upon the master of every vessel in port to send immediately his boats to the scene of the fire, well manned and provided with lines, buckets, swaps and every other article necessary in such cases, as well as fire engines if they have any on board, in order to extinguish the same as quick as possible: the Captain of the Port expects that these instructions will be strictly obeyed above all this article.

ART. 15.

A master of a vessel who may require a launch is at liberty to make his selection; but he must give notice at the Captain of the Port's office in order to have it examined, as prescribed by ordinance: and he who loads said launch without leaving the wales two inches out of water, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars.

ART. 16.

In case of disturbances on board amongst the sailors at late hours in the evening, the master may call on board the Guard ship for assistance until the morning, when he may get an order from his Consul to the Captain of the Port, to lodge them in jail. No master of a vessel shall discharge any seaman, without permission from the Consul of his Nation.

ART. 17.

The day before a vessel goes to sea, the master may call at the Captain of the Port's office, for an order to take his powder on board, if he has any in deposit.

ART. 18.

It is prohibited to pass back wards & forwards in the harbour in boats after evening gunfire: all persons doing so are liable to be carried on board of the Flag ship, where they will remain at the disposition of the Admiral.

ART. 19.

1.st — As a safeguard against desertion, by preventing men from deserting or being stolen from the vessel to which they belong in order to ship in another, one licensed shipping-master has been appointed for the Port, who alone is authorized to ship any man, or engage him to serve in any way on board of any vessel in the harbour. This shipping-master is prohibited from shipping any sailor until he shall have ascertained that said sailor has been lawfully and conformably in all respects to the regulations, discharged from the vessel which brought him to this Port, with the knowledge & consent of the Consul of the nation to which said vessel belongs. Captains are at liberty to make their own bargain with any man thus lawfully discharged, but no sailor shall, under any pretext whatsoever, be employed or received, nor shall he be allowed to remain, on board of any vessel in this Port, until after he shall have been regularly shipped by the licensed shipping-master, and notice thereof shall have been given by him and by the master of the vessel on board of which said shipment takes place to the Consul of the nation to which said vessel belongs.

2.d — If any sailor shall be employed or received on board of any vessel in violation of the foregoing prohibition, the master of such vessel shall pay a fine of fifty dollars for every sailor so

employed or received on board: which fine shall be doubled in every case where a sailor shall unlawfully be on board a vessel after said vessel shall have been cleared at the Custom House.

3.d — It is the duty of the licensed shipping master of the Port, Mr. Daniel Warren, to comply punctually with this regulation, and to watch over all infractions thereof, that he may give immediate notice of the same to the Captain of the Port, who will impose & exact the penalty.

ART. 20.

The carrying of deadly weapons about the person is prohibited by the laws of this country, which punish the offender with six years imprisonment at hard labor. This being the penalty which awaits every man found on shore with a pointed knife, or a pistol, or any other instrument where-by death may be inflicted, about his person; ship masters are strictly enjoined to caution their sailors on this point, and to take care that they do not, by wearing their sheath-knives ashore, incur the penalty of the law. This penalty attaches to the mere fact of having such knife or other weapon about the person; & it is not necessary that the weapon be used.

ART. 21.

On entering the Port, these instructions will be handed gratis to the master, by the first boarding officer.

Calisto Paredes.

D. José Boloña's office, Printer of the Royal Navy.
Number 95 Villegas street.

Havana Consulate No. 170. Enclosure No. 5.

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, July 2. 1841.

Sir,

I beg leave to call your attention to the contravention of the laws for the government of the port, the execution of which is specially entrusted to you, committed in the case of John Harris, a deserter from the American Ship Cristóval Colon, who, in open defiance of the Regulations (Art. 19) which you are at the pains to furnish a copy of to every Ship-master on his entrance into port, has been received and harboured on board the British Brig Antonio.

It will not escape your notice, that the said Brig has cleared at the Custom House, and had so cleared when this deserter was unlawfully on board; and consequently, that the double-penalty provided by the law has been incurred by the masters.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, very respectfully,
Yr. obt. Servt.
(Signed) N. P. Trist.

To Don Calisto Paredes
&c &c
Captain of the Port.

Havana Consulate N. 170. Enclosure No. 6.

Translation.

Captaincy of the Port of Habana.

The master of the English Brig Antonio having infringed the Regulations (Art. 19) of the Port, by harbouring on board his vessel the mariner John Harris, H. E. the Governor and Captain General has determined that the fine of one hundred dollars, incurred by him for so doing, be levied: Which I say to your Lordship in reply to your oficio of yesterday. God preserve Your Lordship many years

Havana 3 of July 1841.

Calisto Saredes.

To the Consul of the United States of America.

Havana Consulate No. 170. Enclosure No. 7.

(Copy)

H. M. 6.

Havana 5 July 1841.

Sir,

Be good enough to receive on board H. M. Ship Romney the distressed British seaman named Thomas Norton.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

(Signed) Da Turnbull

Lieut Bathurst R N

H. M. Ship Romney.

Havana Consulate No. 170. Enclosure No. 8.

From the Diario de la Habana of July 7. 1841.

El Escmo. Sr. Presidente, Gobernador y Capitan general ha dispuesto se inserte nuevamente en el Diario de esta ciudad para su puntual observancia, lo prevenido por el Escmo. Sr. su antecesor D Migue Tacon, segun consta en el Diario de 29 de Setiembre de 1837 y es como sigue.

En el espediente formado con motivo de la comunicacion del Sr. cónsul general de los Estados-Unidos relativa á los abusos en que incurren los dueños de las posadas de marineros estrangeros, ha dispuesto el Escmo. Sr. Capitan general que se publique por los Diarios de esta ciudad en tres consecutivos, la resolucion recaida que es del tenor siguiente.—Representacion del caballero fiscal.—Escmo. Sr.: El Fiscal dice que el resultado de este espediente comprueba el abuso con que los dueños de posadas de estrangeros admiten en ellas y receptan marineros que abandonaron los buques á que pertenecian sin el credencial establecido de la papeleta de desembarco que en su caso espiden los capitanes; pero aun este requisito no basta á juicio del fiscal para evitar el fraude de aquella ocultacion por la facilidad con que se contrahacen las tales papeletas cuya firma desconocida no puede identificarse, mucho mas si ya ha salido el capitan de quien aparecen autorizadas.

Deseoso del remedio propone se establezca por punto general que ningun posadero reciba en hospedage la gente de mar sin que le presente la referida papeleta, pero con la calidad de que ha de estar visada por el capitan del puerto de cuyo celo es de esperarse se asegure de su certeza para darle la autoridad de su visto bueno imponiéndose á los infractores la multa de cincuenta pesos por primera vez y la de recogérsele la licencia en caso de reincidir sin perjuicio del procedimiento que amerite su malicia de que estarán atentos los comisarios de policía bajo su directa y personal responsabilidad.

Ahora por lo tocante a los detenidos por este procedimiento opina el Fiscal que puede acordarse su escarcelacion, imponiéndose á D. Santiago Fleming la multa señalada en el bando por cada uno de los que se encontraron en su casa sin el requisito establecido y las costas procesales de mancomun et insolidum con D. Juan Murat á quien se apercibe para el caso de reincidencia. Habana doce de Setiembre de mil ochocientos treinta y siete.—Escmo. Sr.—Pedro de Alcántara.

Rec? 25 July.

No 171.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, July 8. 1841

Hon: Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose a translation of a communication addressed to me by the Captain General, on the subject of transferring foreign built vessels to the Spanish flag. It will be perceived, that, so far as regards vessels for voyages across the seas, (corresponding to our Registered vessels) the law of Spain of October 12. 1837, prohibiting the matriculacion (enrolment) of foreign built vessels, is to go into effect in this island one year after its publication here: (published June 29. 1841) and that, with respect to vessels for the coasting-trade of the island, including steamers, the law is suspended, and no impediment will exist to their being naturalized as heretofore (that is to say, by sale to a Spanish subject) until the Supreme Government shall have

determined

the Subject of
determined upon a modification recommended
by the Superior Junta of the Authorities of
the Island.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yr. obt. Servt.

A. J. Hill.

Havana Consulate No. 171. Enclosure.

(Translation.)

Captain Generalcy
of the
Ever Faithful
Island of Cuba.

In pursuance of the Law of the 12th of October 1837, prohibiting the matriculacion (enrolment) of foreign-built vessels, and by virtue of the provisions of the Order of the Provisional Regency of the Kingdom, of the 24th of February last, it has been determined by the Junta Superior of the Authorities of this Island, at their session of the 24th inst.o, that the term one year from the publication of said Law in this Capital be fixed [as the period] for permitting the naturalization of vessels, Square-rigged, or for voyages across the Seas: that of Coasting vessels, and of Steamers, remaining permitted as heretofore, until the determination of the Supreme Government, to whom a representation is made respecting the modification of the Law with

regard

regard to them. Which it communicated to
Your Lordship for your knowledge and that of
the citizens of your nation at this place.

God preserve Y. L. many years.

Havana 28 June 1841.

Geronimo Valdes

To the Consul of the United States of America.

Rec? 25 July. Inclosure.

N. Orleans

№ 172.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, July 9. 1841.

Hon: Daniel Webster
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I thought that all trouble was over, in the case of John Harris, the deserter from the Ship Cristoval Colon. Not at all. When taken down to the wharf to go on board his Ship, he refused to do so, under the pretence of feeling sick. Captain Smith, in the uncertainty whether this might not be true, and fearful of having a case of illness on board his vessel, which is crowded with passengers, left him in the custody of the Captain of the Port at my disposal. Had he been set at liberty, he would have gone straight on board the "Romney" again; and thus would his pertinacious misconduct, and the Consular usurpation connected therewith, have been crowned with success. Independently of the bearing of this result upon the individual

individual case, the Example could not have failed to prove fruitful of mischief. I therefore determined upon the course defined in my note to the Captain of the Port, a copy of which is enclosed. Should an early opportunity not offer for sending him to New York, I will, to avoid detaining him long in confinement, consent to his shipping on board of some other vessel, on condition of his appropriating the months advance (wages) to the payment of his board whilst under my protection previously to his applying for that of the British Consul.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr. obt. Servt.

N. P. Hill.

Havana Consulate No. 172. Enclosure.

(Copy.)

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana July 7. "41

Sir,

John Harris, the deserter from the Ship Cristóval Colon of New York now in your custody, having been left under my charge by the master of said Ship, in consequence of said deserter's complaining (it is believed without cause) of being ill when about to be taken on board his vessel, I have to request that you will take the proper measures for securing against his escape, and at the same time for causing him to be placed in the Hospital should he really be unwell, or should he become so before I can make arrangements for sending him to New York to join the vessel to which he is bound by a subsisting contract for nine months.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr. obt. Servt.

(Signed) N. P. Trist.

Don Calisto Paredes
&c. &c.
Captain of the Port.

Rec? 29 July.

No 173.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, July 12 1841.

Hon: Daniel Webster
Secretary of State.

Sir,

The necessity having arisen for troubling you with the cases stated in my No 170, it has occurred to me to put you in possession also of the facts regarding a previous case of a similar nature, [Enclosures No 1. 2. 3. 4.] so far as that it involves the mulcting of a British Ship-master in consequence of a representation made by me.

In its other features it affords an idea, unfortunately but too just, of the condition of Sailors and the extent to which the dictates of common humanity are habitually disregarded, with respect to them by a portion —— and this by no means a small one —— of the class of men at whose mercy they are. Had the sufferers in this case

been

been a black man, instead of a white, it would have been instantly seized upon by those here who make it their occupation (and a right profitable one it proved) to cater for the taste of the hour. It would have become the subject of Despatches from competitors on this theatre, who vie with each other who shall give most proofs of philanthropic zeal; and there would have been no limit to the compassion and indignation excited by their publication. But 'tis nothing but a white man, a common Sailor: and the case passed unnoticed, as it would do were it to recur a hundred times in a twelvemonth.

I repeat, that it affords but too just an idea of the standard by which the obligations of humanity from a Ship-master to a Sailor are often determined; too just an idea of the sentiments prevalent on occasions of this nature. 'Tis but the other day, that one of our Ship-masters, on visiting this office, remarked to the Vice Consul in my presence, that he had a sick man whom he wanted to leave behind: what was he to do with him? He was told of my rule in regard to such cases, which is this: any Sailor, left on account of sickness must be left under my protection;

protection; and the master must either get from his consignee or some responsible merchant of the place a note binding him to defray the man's expences, or he must discharge him with his and my consent, paying the wages due, together with the three months' wages extra. This latter arrangement is not expressly authorized by law in regard to sick men; nor is there reason to suppose that it was contemplated that the existing provision in regard to the discharge of seamen should have such an operation; Nor is it in accordance with the rule, that the expense of medical attendance is a charge upon the vessel: for in no case can it be certain that this expense will not exceed the amount thus paid by the master, and that the consequence will not be to entail expense upon the government. But, inasmuch as it operates beneficially to the sailor; and inasmuch as the terms of the law (Act of Feb. 28 1803. sec 3.) give him a right to be discharged upon these terms, whenever he and the master agree to such discharge, without any restriction in regard to the circumstances under which it takes place; I have deemed it proper to recognise this right as absolute, even when the circumstances are such as to render it probable that the means thus provided will

run

turn out, and the man become a charge upon the Consulate as a destitute seaman.

In the present instance, the Captain, (who evidently expected that he was to be relieved of the burthen of this sick sailor) on being informed of my rule, observed that then he must take the man to sea with him, sick or well: for the whole expense would fall upon him. He had already incurred some for medical attendance upon this man, which would come out of his own pocket: for he had express orders from his owners, when a man fell sick, to incur no expense, but send him to a hospital. I told him that this would be very convenient if such establishments existed for the gratuitous reception of sick sailors; but there is none of the kind here, nor elsewhere that I know of unless the sailor happen to be destitute and unattached to any vessel.

This is one of many points, in regard to which the condition of our sailors under existing practices is deplorable in the extreme. Practically speaking, he is, in this particular as in others, utterly destitute of protection from the law, and absolutely dependent upon the personal character of the individual captain in whose power he may

chance

chance to be. According to the influence which this may exercise upon the struggle between con-
-siderations of economy, backed or not by ex-
-press orders from the owners, and the dictates of common humanity, is the sick sailor treated like a human being, or "regarded as a rotten onion:" an expression once used by a foreign physician of great experience among the ship-
-ping here, in conversing with me upon this subject. He gave to it a latitude of application, to the justice of which I by no means subscribe. But there is a class of masters to whom no injustice is done by saying that it conveys an unexaggerated idea of their habitual state of feeling and their habitual conduct.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr. obt. Servt.
N. P. Hill.

Postscript. The man died on the 10th of May. Had the case been of a nature to admit of his recovery, his re-
-moval under the noontide heat ——— when even the hearty
-negro stevedore, who delights to bask in the sun at other hours, seeks the shade ——— would have suf-
-ficed to turn the scales against him.

Havana Consulate No. 173. Enclosure No. 1.

(Translation.)

Havana, May 5. 4. P.M. 1841.

Sir,

At half past eleven A.M. to day, the 5th of May, there came to my infirmary a sailor who said he was of the crew of the American barque Louisa, and called himself James Ashby. He was alone, and so ill that I could not turn him off without inhumanity. I have caused enquiry to be made on board the barque Louisa, and also of Don Francisco Alvarez her consignee, and it appears that he does not belong to that vessel.

Now, I must shield myself from responsibility in the case by notifying to you what is passing, in order that you may have the goodness to claim him as a citizen of the United States, and dispose of him as you may see fit; and this, at the earliest possible moment, seeing the hopeless state in which he has presented himself to day at my establishment.

Receive, Mr. Consul, the expression of the most distinguished consideration of Yr. ob.t humble serv.t

Edouard le Riverend
M. D. of Paris
Director of the Infirmary of the Prado.

Havana Consulate N. 173. Enclosure N. 2.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, May 6. 1861.

I beg leave, through Your Excellency, to bring to the notice of the proper officer for enforcing the regulations of the port, a case showing the necessity of enforcing the prohibition against the harbouring of mariners on board of vessels to which they do not belong, or of abandoning all idea of repressing desertion and the numerous evils which inevitably follow in its train.

Last night, I received from Doctor Edouard le Riverend, Director of the private Infirmary established on the Prado, a letter informing me of a sailor who had come to said establishment, in so low a state (from the yellow fever) that humanity forbade his being turned into the street. On enquiry I learn that this sailor (whose name is William Ashby) came here from Philadelphia, one of the crew of the American Barque Louisa of that port, from which vessel he deserted on the 25th ult. in company with two others. These two — one

of

of whom was harboured in an English vessel, which has left port with his clothes on board — have been arrested.

William Ashby states that he was received, and employed to work at ten rials a day wages, on board a British brig (the name, he cannot state) which was discharging coal on the other side of the Bay, where she still lies. That, on the day before yesterday, he fell sick; and that yesterday, about midday, he was brought on shore and put into a volante, the calesero of which deposited him at the Infirmary abovementioned, and made off. There he was found by the Director, sitting in the entry, too ill to be turned into the Street.

I beg leave to represent the strong necessity that this case be Strictly investigated; and that if the facts be as stated, the penalties of the law be applied in their utmost rigour. In the first place, the harbouring this man at all on board the vessel, constitutes an offence to which the law has attached the penalty of a fine of fifty Dollars, to be imposed by the Captain of the Port. In the next place, the act of casting off the man

and

and abandoning him, perhaps to perish in the street, is one which could scarcely be visited with a punishment too severe for its heinousness. And, in the third place, justice manifestly demands that the master of the vessel should be compelled to pay all the expenses with which the man's illness and convalescence (or his decease and interment) may be attended; and also to indemnify the master of the Louisa for the trouble and expense brought upon him by the concealment of his deserter.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest consideration,
Your Excellency's
Obt. Servt

(Signed) N. P. Trist.

To His E. Don Geronimo Valdes
&c &c
Captain General
&c. &c. &c. &c

Havana Consulate No. 173. Enclosure No. 3.

(Translation.)

Government
Political & Military
of
Havana

I have received the communication of Your Lordship of the 6th inst. setting forth the necessity of giving vigour to the prohibition against harbouring Seamen on board of vessels to which they do not belong, or abandoning all idea of repressing desertion, with other matter on the subject. In consequence of which, and in reply, I say to Y. L. that the subject will receive my attention con preferencia. (1.)

God preserve Y. L. many years.

Havana 2 of May 1845.

Jeronimo Valdes

To the Consul of the United States of America

(1.) This is an official idiom, signifying, out of turn, or, to the exclusion of all business of an ordinary nature.

Havana Consulate No. 173 — Enclosure No. 4

(Translation)

Government
Political & Military
of
Havana.

Having passed to the 1st Assistant Asesor General of the Gobierno the communication of Your Lordship of the 6th inst, upon the subject of investigating the occurrences relative to the deserter William Ashby, he has given me the following opinion and advice:

"Most Excellent Sir: The Consul of the United States solicits in this communication, that a strict investigation be made of the occurrences relating to the seaman Wm Ashby, who, having deserted on the 25 of last month from the American barque Louisa of Philadelphia, was employed on board an English brig that was discharging coal on the other side of the Bay, where he fell sick of the yellow fever, and the inhuman act was committed of taking

him

him on shore and putting him into a volante, that left him at the hospital of D.r Edouard Riverend, into which he was admitted through compassion. He asks that, in consequence, the fine of $ 50, incurred by the master of the vessel who received him on board, be exacted; and that he be compelled, not only to pay the expenses which may be occasioned by the ill-=ness and convalescence, or the decease and interment, of said person, but farther to in-=demnify the master of the barque Louisa a-=gainst the trouble and expense occasioned by the harbouring of the deserter. So far as regards the first, P. E. may be pleased to order the proper steps for calling upon the Cap-tain of the Port to proceed to investigate the facts, and in case it should be established that the master of the English brig did re-=ceive the deserter Wm. Ashby on board his vessel, that he be made to pay the fine in-=curred by him for having infringed the Decree of 30th April 1839 upon this subject. But with respect to the rest, inasmuch as, on the one hand, it cannot be ascertained whether the disease contracted by the sailor is the conse-=quence of his removal from the one vessel to

the

the other, or, as appears more probable, is attributable to the influence of the climate, which would have been attended with the same result on board of either vessel; and, on the other hand, the indemnity for the damages and injury suffered by the master of the Louisa is a demand in law, which should be brought by himself before the competent tribunal, against whomsoever it may lie, to be established by the proper proofs, I am of opinion that in the present state of the case Y. E. cannot dispose any measure respecting it. However, Y. E. will determine what is best; and, at all events, may direct the proper communications to be made."

And having adopted the foregoing opinion and advice, I insert it to Your Lordship by way of reply; in the understanding that under this date I write what is proper to the Captain of the Port, to the end that he proceed to the investigation abovementioned. God preserve Y. L. many years. Havana 19 May 1841.

Geronimo Valdes

To the Consul of the United States of America.

Rec'd. 15 Augt. Copy

Wm. Cross Extracts

No. 174.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, August. 3. 1841.

Hon: Daniel Webster
Secretary of State.

Sir,

Availing myself of a vessel for Charleston this Evening, I hasten to bring to your knowledge the subject presented in the letter from Matanzas, received by me a few hours ago, a copy of which is enclosed. [Enclosure No. 1.]

The correspondence between Mr. Cross and the Government, referred to as the cause of said arrest, had been perused by me; (having, as will be seen in the sequel, been transmitted by Mr. C.) and this was sufficient to satisfy me that there could not possibly be any foundation in truth for the ascription of this most unpleasant event to any such cause. Not only was the supposition forbidden by the character of General Valdes, the present Captain General, but by the uniform deportment of the

the functionaries of this government of all grades, towards those of other nations, resident or transient. I should be wanting in common justice were I to allow the occasion to pass without bearing my testimony to the truth, that, to the full extent of all my opportunities of knowledge on the subject, their course is ever marked by the extreme of courtesy, and not unfrequently by the extreme of forbearance when forbearance is severely tried.

Confidential.

[With regard to General Valdes in particular, and to our country in particular, I do not doubt the perfect sincerity of the expression used by him a few minutes ago in the interview I had with him: "There "is no Government ____ and you may say so "on my part ____ with which I have such "sympathies as with yours; and you may add, "I wish you to add, that my sentiments towards "yourself individually are in harmony with those "which I entertain for your country." It is to be recollected that the speaker is one of the most liberal, as well as one of the most fearless and faithful, of the Liberals of Spain: a man who has come so nigh to sealing his devotion to the cause with his blood as to be under sentence of death. He was originally a lawyer. Love

of

of country made him, whilst quite young, a Soldier. Courage, integrity & talent have made him a Lieu.t General, and caused him to be selected for posts of the highest trust & importance.]

Omit

My belief in regard to this impossibility was corroborated by a letter, brought by the same mail, from an American Merchant at Matanzas to one in this place; who, participating in the desire expressed by the writer for the prompt termination of a state of things so derogatory to the character of our country, immediately enclosed it for my perusal. In this letter the arrest was attributed to some difficulties connected with the property of an American female, which Mr Cross was understood to have taken into his possession as Vice Consul.

I proceeded forthwith to the Government House; where H. E., though so closely engaged as to be denied to others, instantly admitted me; and our interview was protracted by himself far beyond the time when I should have felt it my duty to relieve him from the interruption. He said at once, that the correspondence between Mr. Cross and the Government had nothing to do with his arrest; which, if it had happened (he was now for the first time apprised of it) had taken place in the course of judicial

proceedings

proceedings on a subject nowise connected with the correspondence, except so far as that the correspondence might perhaps have originated in those proceedings. He had not the details of the matter by heart, but thus much he recollected: that there were proceedings of this nature in progress; one or more communications on the subject having been received from the Government of Matamoras, in consequence of a question having arisen respecting the right of Mr Cross to a passport which he had demanded, pending the judicial proceedings in a matter wherein he was implicated.

His Excellency then said, that, in order that I might inform myself fully and accurately in regard to the matter, he would put the papers into my hands. The Secretario Politico was summoned, and was desired to send the papers relating to the Vice-Consul of the United States at Matamoras. They were brought. The Captain General, after putting them into my hands, said stop, let me see that they are all there. He found that the bundle contained only the correspondence with Mr. Cross. The Secretary was summoned again, and told to bring also the correspondence

with

with the Governor of Matanzas relating to Mr Cross. Another bundle was brought; and they were all delivered to me.

Before proceeding to state the result of their inspection, I will refer to my letter to the Captain General, [Enclosure No 2.] which I told H. E. I should address to him, and which he said should be acted upon immediately & affirmatively. It has just been delivered, and the same reply orally given. The recognition of Mr Eugene Marchal as Commercial Agent will be despatched to him by tomorrow's mail, and will reach him early next morning. The vacancy in the Consulate, therefore, will not have lasted long enough to be productive of serious inconvenience to our shipping or Commerce: particularly as we are at the period of the year when but very little business is done.

Of the correspondence between Mr Cross and the Authorities, a copy will, of course, be transmitted by himself. The Copy of a letter which I received from him on Sunday, (the day before yesterday) and of my reply, [Enclosures Nos 3 & 4] will shew what had passed between us. His letter brought the first intelligence of the existence of any such cor-

-respondence

-spondence, or of his being involved in any difficulty: nor had I the remotest idea of the nature or origin of this difficulty until I had perused the letter above refer-red to, from an American Merchant at Ma-tanzas to his correspondent in this City.

The other series of papers consists of,

1st A letter from the Governor of Ma-tanzas to the Captain General, under date July 19. 1841.

2nd An Enclosure in said letter, being a voluminous extract, of 20 pages, from the Record in the case wherein Mr Crods ap-peard implicated.

3d An order from the Captain General under date July 21, referring the two former "De preferencia", to the first Ase-sor General: that is to say for his opinion and advice, to be given without delay.

4th Opinion and advice of the Asesor General, under date July 22.

5th Reply of the Captain General to the Governor of Matanzas, embodying the opinion & advice of the Asesor General, as adopted by the Captain General. Same date.

No 1. The Governor of Matanzas

transmits

transmits No 2, with the request that he be instructed in regard to whether, notwithstanding the obstacles presented by the nature and State of the case wherein Mr Nathaniel Cross is implicated, a Passport can be granted him to leave the country.

No 2. Extract from the Record. It consists chiefly of the testimony of Mr. Cross and others, in regard to a transaction, constituting an offence termed "Ocultacion de bienes:" that is to say, unlawful concealment or Embezzlement of property. The proceedings are instituted for the purpose of ascertaining and punishing the authors of this unlawful act. The testimony of Mr. Cross denies all participation in it. That of his alleged accomplices, (including a person by the name of James Huggins, who was arrested at Matanzas in October last, on his return from the U. States, whither he had gone after the transaction) goes, as the Prosecuting Attorney insists, to prove him to have been the principal actor therein.

From the testimony of Huggins, and others, chiefly American females, it appears that an American female by the name of Angeline Smith, who has resided many years past in Havana and

Matanzas

Matanzas, died at the latter place late in the night of the 31st July 1840. That Mr. Cross was present: having, at the desire of Angeline Smith, been called by Hyggins to write her will. That he began to do so, but before it could be accomplished, she became speechless. That Mr C., with two women named Isabella Smith & Mary Ann Hamilton, then locked themselves up, excluding the rest, in an apartment where there were two trunks and a wardrobe. That Mr Cross & Mr Hyggins locked themselves up in another room, where, by a woman named Juliana Taylor, they were, through a crack in the door, seen counting money. That, finally, the effects and papers described by the witnessed (including a will and a mortgage for $6000, on some property in New York) were removed from the house. That Mr Cross remained there several hours, 'till about day-break; and that part of the effects were removed whilst he was there. That the will, mortgage and some other papers, together with a small amount of money, were taken by Hyggins to New York, and there delivered to Mr John Horspool, attorney of the deceased.

This affords a sufficient idea of the bearing of the testimony. So far as re-

-gards

=gards Mr. Cross, it receives a flat contra-
=diction from that given by himself. He says,
that at two o'clock in the morning he was
called to the house of Angeline Smith, to
hear something which she had to communicate
to him. That he found her expiring and speech-
=less; in consequence of which the object of
his visit was altogether frustrated. That,
under these circumstances, he was asked by
Mary Ann Hamilton, Isabella Smith and
James Heyggins, whether he could, as Vice Consul,
take charge of the effects of Angeline Smith;
to which he replied in the negative, saying
that this pertained to the authorities of the
country. That thereupon he retired; after be-
=ing in the house eight or ten minutes, dur-
=ing which nothing occurred.

No 3. — Order of the Captain General,
referring the question propounded by the
Governor of Matanzas to the Asesor General.

No 4. Opinion of the Asesor General.
In substance it is as follows: No Exequatur
having been presented in favor of Mr. Natha-
=niel Cross as Vice Consul of the United
States of America at Matanzas, he is
not recognized as such, notwithstanding
his having presented his letter of appoint-
=ment by the Consul, Mr. Daniel W. Courts.

Consequently

consequently he is not entitled to the privi-
=leged of a Vice-Consul; nor can he be con-
=sidered ~~more~~ therein than as any other private citizen
of the United States, existing within this
territory, and belonging to the class of tran-
=sient, of domiciled, or of naturalized persons,
as his case may be. Wherefore, if the merits
of the case (whereof the extract from the Re-
=cord does not suffice for forming an ade-
=quate judgment) be such as to require, in
conformity with the law, that the Passport
asked by him be denied, or even that he be
imprisoned, either or both may be done: treating
his person, however, with the consideration
due to the circumstance of his having ob-
=tained the appointment of Vice-Consul,
though to the present day inefficacious for
want of the Royal Exequatur.

Such is the outline which the haste in which I have been compelled to examine the papers, and to write, has permitted me to sketch.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your Ob.t Serv.t

P. P. Wise.

Havana Consulate No. 174. Copy Enclosure No. 1.

(Copy)

Matanzas 2d August 1841.

Sir,

On an order issued by the Captain General, the office of the Consulate of the U. S. A. has been closed, & Nathaniel Cross Esq. V. C. been arrested & conducted as a prisoner to the Castle of San Severino: which I advise you at the request of the said Vice Consul, should you think fit to take any steps, against an act, which he deems an outrage to the flag of his Country.

I believe the affair originates, on some correspondence he has had with the Go=
=vernment, copies of which he has transmitted you

I have the honor to be
Your obt servant
(Signed) Luis O. Vanderlem

N. P. Trist Esq
Consul U. S. A.
Havana.

of W. Trists 2: 174

Copy

Havana Consulate No. 174. **Enclosure No. 2.**

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America

Havana, August 3. 1841.

I have this day received a letter from Matanzas, written at the request of Nathaniel Cross Esq., (who was left in charge of the Consulate of the United States of America at that place by the Consul Daniel W. Courts Esq.) communicating to me the intelligence that Mr. Cross has been arrested and is now confined in the Castle of San Severino.

This arrest is attributed by the writer to some correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Cross and the Authorities of the country. The documents put into my hands by Your Excellency prove that it arises from a totally different cause, and has no connection whatever with the one to which it is ascribed.

From the nature of the case, it appears uncertain how long Mr. Cross's confinement may continue; and it becomes necessary, therefore, to make some provision against the detriment which the commerce

and

and navigation of the United States might suffer in consequence of the want of an agent of the Government of the United States at the Port of Matanzas.

From the documents perused by me it appears, that Mr. Eugene Marchal of Matanzas had been appointed by Mr. Crolls to take charge of the Consulate during the contemplated absence of the latter. I beg leave, therefore to request of E. E. that Mr. Marchal be admitted in the character of Commercial Agent for that port until Mr. Crolls shall be in a situation to resume the charge of the Consulate, or until the arrival of the Consul who has been appointed by the President of the United States.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest consideration,
E. E's
Ob.t Serv.t
(Signed) N. P. Trist.

A. E. Dn. Geronimo Valdes
&c. &c.
Captain General
&c. &c. &c.

Havana Consulate No. 174. Copy Enclosure No. 3.

(Copy)

Confidential

Matanzas July 31st 1841.

Dear Sir:

With this will be handed you the copy of a correspondence between myself and this Government which you will please to perused and give me your opinion of the manner in which, on my part, it has been conducted. By it you will perceive that I am no longer Vice Consul of the United States at this Port. The character in which the Captain General has recognised me, I have not accepted, not feeling authorised. Were I to act in accordance with my own feelings, I would spurn it, and the whole decision in my opinion, fraught with injustice. Wishing so to demean myself in this affair as to avoid the Censure of our Government, I will thank you Sir, for your advice in the matter. Mr. Marchal (who will make other disclosures) will leave on Tuesday morning next, and in writing by him you will very much oblige

Your Obedient Servt

(Signed) Nathaniel Reed

N. P. Trist Esq.
U. S. Consul
Havana

Havana Consulate No. 174. Copy Enclosure No. 4.

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana August 3. '41

Sir,

By the hands of Mr. Marchal I re-
=ceived yesterday your favour of the 31st ult. with
the accompanying papers, which I have perused
and returned to him.

From these papers it appears
that the Captain General, the highest organ of
the Government of H.C. Majesty in this island,
has decided, that the laws by which he is bound
to be governed, forbid that any person should
be admitted to the exercise of the functions of
the Consular office, until he shall have been
recognized by the Supreme Government, and
this recognition shall have been made known
to its functionaries by the issuing of the proper
Exequatur. It appears also, that, agreeably to
the interpretation put upon this inhibition by
the Captain General, it extends to Vice Consuls,
appointed by Consuls who have been regularly
recognized. It appears further, that the Cap-
=tain General considers it within his competency,

Daniel Cross Esq.
&c &c
Matanzas

that

that, without such previous recognition, persons holding the Commission or appointment of Consul or of Vice Consul, should be admitted to the exercise of the functions of Commercial Agent: and that he is willing to exercise this power in regard to yourself; and, it is to be inferred, in regard to Mr. Marchal also.

On the points thus presented, I have, in compliance with your request for my advice, to remark:

First, That, as a general rule, the Captain General having once decided in regard to the course on his part which is required by the laws of which he is the Minister, the subject ceases to be a proper topic of controversy on the part of any Consul; and belongs exclusively to the two Governments.

Secondly, That the construction now under consideration is not a new one; but has, so far as I am aware, invariably governed in regard to Consuls presenting themselves in this island with their Commission, unaccompanied by an Exequatur. It did so in the case of my predecessor, Mr. Shaler; in my own; and in those of Consuls at other ports, who have communicated with the Captain General through me. The answer has always been, that, until

the

the receipt of the Exequatur, the Consul could only be admitted as Commercial Agent.

Thirdly, That although the question had not before presented itself to my mind, it strikes me as perfectly natural and proper, that the functionaries upon whom this rule is imperative should hold themselves bound by it, as well in regard to Vice Consuls as in regard to the Consuls of whom they are the substitutes. Now, that the question has occurred, it appears to me evident, that any inconvenience which may attend this application of the rule can be obviated only by a modification of the law of Spain, permitting the recognition of Vice or Deputy Consuls appointed by one holding an Exequatur.

Fourthly, That I can see no objection to a Vice-Consul's accepting a recognition in the character which is the only one that a Consul can be recognized in until his Exequatur has been received here. With respect to any practical difference caused by this sort of qualified and provisional recognition of the official character of a person holding the appointment & Commission of Consul or Vice-Consul, it would be difficult to say in what it consists. In regard to all acts purely ministerial, under the laws of his own Government, and relating to it & its

Citizens

citizens, I can see no difference whatever; inasmuch as his authority, and the character and validity of those acts, would, in a state of things so indeterminate and so unprovided for, seem to be determined by the only possible measure applicable to them, to wit: the official character conferred by the Commission, and the laws of the Government conferring it. It is only in regard to matters between the Consul or Vice-Consul, thus recognised or admitted, and the authorities of the country, that the question seems to present any practical difficulty. This difficulty appears insuperable: for the character conferred by the commission held by him not being the same as that in which he is admitted, he could not act in either. All such matters therefore, would have to be postponed. But as, generally speaking, they constitute a very inconsiderable portion of the agency of a Consul, the inconvenience resulting from this necessity would seldom be seriously felt. When so felt, it might be obviated by having recourse to a fully recognized Consul, as the organ for communicating with the Authorities.

In a case of this kind, it seems to me therefore, that the proper course for the Consul or Vice-Consul is, to confine himself to his purely ministerial agency under the laws of his own country,

relating

relating solely to it and its citizens; and in this field, to act in the capacity conferred by this commission.

Fifthly. The only remaining point, I believe, is the right of a Consul or Vice Consul to a Passport in his official character, permitting him to depart from the country, exempt from the operation of its laws in regard to the departure of private individuals. During the first years of my residence here, when about to depart for our country I addressed an official note to the Captain General, stating this fact, and requesting that he would cause a Passport to be furnished me. This request always met with immediate compliance, and no question was raised on the subject. Subsequent reflection, however, satisfied me that this was an act of pure courtesy on the part of the Authorities: And deeming it my duty, on the one hand, to avoid advancing officially any pretension which could not be sustained; and on the other to avoid affording any ground, particularly in regard to matters involving pecuniary expense, for the imputation of a disposition to take advantage personally of the consideration attaching to my public character; I departed from my first practice, so far as to make no mention of my Passport in the

letter

letter notifying my departure; and to have it taken out for me, and paid for, in the ordinary way.

Having reconsidered the opinion thus formed, I am confirmed in it. I am satisfied that a Consul has no right to claim to be exempt from the operation of the laws, with reference to which the requisites to the granting of a Passport are established. This appears to me particularly manifest when the question is considered with reference to the laws for the security of creditors, and to the fact that the office is generally held by persons engaged in commercial business. Even if the right to a Passport on demand were among the recognized privileges of a Consul, as such, I have no doubt but it would be invalidated by the fact of his being a merchant.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

(Signed) N. P. Trist.

Rec. 15 Augt.

Colon.

W. Rivs. Jr.

No. 175.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, Aug. 4. '41

Hon: Daniel Webster
Secretary of State.

Sir,

By Capt. Stanhope, who went a passenger in the Brig Henrietta, that sailed this morning for Charleston, I sent my No. 174, relating to the business of W. Cross. About half an hour after her departure, the enclosed letter from W. Cross came to hand under cover to me, with the request that it might be transmitted by the first opportunity. I despatched it in pursuit of the Henrietta, but she had got beyond reach. I now send it by the Schr. Palmyra, an altogether unexpected opportunity which occurs for the same port.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Y. Obt. Servt.

A. D. Hill.

Rec° 27 Augt.

Ans Resp^d

No 176.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, August 12. 1841.

Hon: Daniel Webster
Secretary of State.

Sir,

Referring to my No 174, under date the 3rd inst. I now have the honor to transmit [Enclosures No 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, & 11.] copies of other papers relating to the same subject.

No 1. My reply to the letter of Lewis C. Vanuxem Esq, [See No 174 Enclosure No 1.] succinctly stating, with reference to the several points presented in that letter, the result of the enquiry made by me.

No 2. My letter to Mr Eugene Marchal, acquainting him with the result of the application made by me [See No 174 Enclosure No 2.] for his recognition under the appointment made by Mr Cross some time before, in contemplation of his intended absence.

No 3. Mr Marchal's reply, ac-

=quainting

-quainting me with the determination of Mr Cross, not to name any one to act in his stead, "lest it should lessen the responsibility assumed by this Government in arresting him."

No 4. My reply to Mr Marchal, acquainting Mr Cross with the views taken by me of the subject, and particularly with those by which I was governed in forming the determination to make an appointment; making known to him that this appointment had been tendered to James C Burnham Esq.; and requesting, that in the event of Mr B's acceptance, he should be put in possession of the Consulate.

No 5. My letter to the Captain General, requesting the recognition of Mr Burnham.

No 6. Reply of the Captain General, that he consents to the recognition, and that it is notified to the Governor of Matanzas.

No 7. My letter to Mr Burnham acquainting him with the steps taken by me.

No 8. Mr Burnham's reply.

No 9. My second letter to Mr Burnham enclosing his Commission. [with copy of the Commission.]

No 10. Mr Burnham's reply, de-clining to act, and returning the Commission.

No 11.

No 11. Inq letter acknowledging the receipt of Mr. B's reply.

It will be perceived that the result is, to leave the Consulate at Matamoras, so far as the reopening of it depends upon any thing that can be done or can happen in this quarter, closed for an indefinite period: for, on the one hand, I see no probability of my finding any proper person at Matamoras disposed to accept the appointment declined by Mr. Burnham; and on the other, I have no grounds for so much as a conjecture even, in regard to the time that Mr. Cross may continue in his present position.

Revolving the subject in my mind, a way has occurred to me, in which I think it probable that I may be instrumental in hastening his liberation. Even supposing the case to be such as, from the statements of the other persons implicated, it would appear to be, it does not follow that the part ascribed to Mr. Cross in the transaction was taken with any evil intention, or that wrong has ensued to any individual. Every fact alleged by them is perfectly compatible with his entire innocence of all intentional wrong, either to the Government or to private parties. A representation

of the case in this light to the Captain General, will, I think, induce him to exercise any power which he may possess in the matter, (or exert his influence at Madrid, as the case may be,) in behalf of Mr. Cross.

So far as I am capable of judging, the difficulty in dealing with the case in its present state arises chiefly, if not altogether, from the conflict of testimony between Mr. Cross and the other parties implicated. To give an idea of the extent to which this exists, and of the aspect which it tends to throw over the whole business in its bearing upon Mr. Cross, I will confine myself to one point.

Among the facts averred by the other parties, one is, that Mr. Cross was called by Higgins, to write the will of Angeline Smith. They go on to state that he sat down at a table and began to write the will, but that she soon became speechless.

That he was called for this purpose, is a fact, rendered in the highest degree probable by the nature of the occasion on which he was called. This probability is too manifest not to be seen at a glance. In his communication to the Department, transmitted through me a few days since, Mr. Cross, so far

Confidential.

far as my recollection can be relied upon, states this to be the purpose for which he was called.]

Now, what appears to have been the course of Mr Cross in regard to this point, when he gave his testimony? He avers that he was called to hear something which the dying woman had to impart.

It is unnecessary to point out the effect of this, as a ground for ascribing to Mr Cross a disposition to prevaricate, and for withholding all credit from his denial of what the rest say upon other points.

This, as I have already said, constitutes the difficulty in dealing with the case at present. Had Mr Cross evinced a disposition to state freely and explicitly the exact nature of the occurrence, it would, I am convinced, have been seen to be one which afforded no ground for imputing to him any evil intention. His course might have been found to involve a violation of Spanish law; but it would have been seen to have been a violation of the letter of the law merely; attended with no wrong to any one, and committed through an erroneous view of what was authorized and required by the official character in which he had been called in. In a case of this nature, there would not have been, I am sure, the slightest hesitation

on

on the part of the Captain General, to use all the power with which he may be clothed for arresting all proceedings against Mr. Cross, and for disposing of the subject by simply informing him that his course involved a violation of the laws of the country which could not be permitted in future.

I will bring this to a close by mentioning a piece of information, derived from one of our merchants at this place the day after the intelligence of Mr. Cross's arrest reached me. He said that the excitement among our countrymen at Matanzas was very great; that Mr. Cross was considered an excellent and very injured man; and that it was currently reported and believed, that the proceedings against him had taken place with my privity and concurrence!

This is a fair specimen of the reports about "Consul Trist." — Until the receipt of Mr. Cross's letter of July 31. 1841, delivered by Mr. Marchal on Sunday, August 1. 1841, I never had heard, never had the slightest reason for supposing, that Mr. Cross was involved in any difficulty of any kind with the authorities, or with any one else. My ignorance on the subject was no less complete than it is

of

of what at this moment is occurring at Pekin.

Mr. Marchal told me that he intended to return to Matanzas by the Steamer on tuesday morning, and would call for my re-=ply on monday. On monday he called; and my interruptions not having allowed me to conclude my letter, I told him I would send it to his lodg-=ings. On this occasion he took out of his pocket a bundle of papers; and without intimating what the subject was, observed that there were some more papers which I might read.

The voluminous correspondence ac-=companying Mr. Crosts's letter (which had been perused by me, and which I was at the mo-=ment engaged in giving him my opinion upon the points involved therein) contained his "third (and last demand)" for a passport; and supposing that the second bundle offered for my perusal con-=sisted of the antecedents to this third and last demand, I told Mr. Marshal that it was unnecessary for me to peruse any thing more on the subject, inasmuch as I was decidedly of opinion that no right to make such a de-=mand existed, and it was as much as I could do, in the midst of the interruptions to which I am subject, to get my letter to Mr. Crosts rea-=dy in time for his departure.

Whether

Whether this second bundle of papers, thus offered for my perusal by Mr. Marshal on Monday the 1st of August, contained any thing about the judicial proceedings against Mr Cross, I cannot say, But I can aver, and I do aver, that it was on tuesday, the 2nd day of August, that for the first time, this difficulty of Mr Cross became known to me. I had never before heard of it. I had never before had any intimation from any one that a case of the kind existed. Nor have I now any reason to believe that its existence was known to any one of the circle with which I habitually meet, and which consists almost exclusively of American and foreign merchants: though it might have been talked of among them without coming to my ears; for I care so little about rumours and reports, and what is commonly meant by "news," that doubtless nine tenths of it circulates and passes into oblivion without my ever hearing of it.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obt. Servt.

S. L. Mitchill

Copy

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America

Havana, Augt. 4. '41.

Lewis C. Vanuxem Esq.

Matanzas.

Sir,

Immediately on the receipt, yesterday, of your communication of the 2d inst., I had an interview with the Captain General, in which I was informed that the statements contained in it are altogether erroneous.

No order has issued from the Captain General for closing "the office of the Consulate of the United States of America"; nor for the arrest of Nathaniel Goss Esq. Vice Consul. Nor has the arrest originated in the correspondence with the government, copies of which have been transmitted to me; nor in any correspondence whatever. Mr. Goss had been arrested, not on an order issued by the Captain General, but by the Authorities of Matanzas, in the course of the judicial proceedings which have been in progress there, since some time last year, on the subject of the alleged "ocultacion de bienes," or unlawful concealment and appropriation of property, in the case of one

Angeline

Angeline Smith, deceased.

These are the facts, as appears from the documents submitted to my perusal.

If the Consulate have been closed, it has been closed, not "by an order issued from the Captain General", or any other functionary of the government, but solely as an incidental consequence, of the arrest of Mr Cross. To obviate in the best practicable way any public inconvenience which might ensue from the office remaining closed, I have addressed a note to the Captain General requesting that Mr Eugene Marchal, who had been appointed by Mr Cross to act as Vice Consul during his contemplated absence, be recognized as Commercial Agent. This has been acceded to, and a letter to Mr Marchal will go with this, by to-day's mail.

Trusting that the judicial proceedings will eventuate in exonerating Mr Cross from the weight of testimony which has been deemed to render his arrest imperative upon the ministers of the law; and begging that you will state to him that it will afford me sincere pleasure to be useful to him in any way.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr obt Servt
(Signed) N. P. Trist

P. S. —

P. S— Mr. Crosbie will, of course, write immediately to the Secretary of State. I will suggest that he do so by duplicate; and that he transmit a copy of the correspondence brought by Mr. Marchal for my perusal. An opportunity offers by the Rapid, which leaves immediately for New York. If sent to me by tomorrow's mail, it would reach here in time.

2d P. S. Mr. C's letter of yesterday has come to hand. The letter for the Secretary of State, inclosed therein, was instantly despatched by me in pursuit of the Brig Henrietta for Charleston. But it was about half an hour too late.

Havana Consulate No. 176. Copy Enclosure No. 2.

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America

Havana. August 4. '41

Eugene Marchal Esq.

Sir,

I have just received a communication from the Captain General, informing me that the Governor of Matanzas will be advised by to day's mail of your being recognized in the capacity of Commercial Agent of the United States of America at Matanzas. This recognition has taken place at my request; and I have designated you for the post in consequence of your having been appointed by Mr. Cross to take charge of the office during his contemplated absence.

Should you decline doing so, I will ask the favor of you to request Mr. Cross to appoint some other person, and to inform me on the subject by return post; in order that his recognition may be obtained; and the Consulate be opened at the earliest moment possible.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Yr. Obt. Servt.

(Signed) N. P. Trist

Havana Consulate No. 176. Enclosure No. 3.

(Copy)

Matanzas August 5th 1841.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of yours of yes=
=terday and hasten to inform you that Mr.
Cross says that this Government having
deprived him of his liberty, and the Uni=
=ted States of his services he is unwilling
to nominate another in his place, lest it
should lessen the responsibility assumed
by this Government in arresting him.

He wishes me to present you
his respects and thanks for services you have
kindly proffered. I remain very respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

(Signed) E. Marchal.

N. P. Trist Esqr.
U. S. Consul
Havana

Havana Consulate No. 176. Copy Enclosure No. 4.

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America

Havana, August 6, 1841.

Sir,

Your favour of yesterday has just come to hand, informing me of the determination of Mr. Cross in regard to the course to be pursued by him respecting the reopening of the Consulate.

This determination is a source of regret to me, both on account of the public interests and on account of Mr. Cross himself. On referring to his letter to the Secretary of State, transmitted through me the day before yesterday and left open for my perusal, Mr. Cross will perceive that he therein places the closing of the Consulate on the ground of necessity: he ascribes it to the fact that he had no one to entrust the Archives to. Therefore, it was, that he had to take the Key with him. Not having a copy of his letter, I speak from recollection alone; but I doubt not its correctness.

This was during your absence on your visit to this place. I regret that when your return had put an end to this cause, he should have come to the determination that the effect, thus attributed

attributed by himself to it alone, should be protracted; and particularly that this determination should be placed upon the ground assigned in your letter: a ground, in which the public interests, whatever these may be, concerned in the existence of a Consulate at Matanzas, are postponed to the object of maintaining at the highest possible point "the responsibility assumed by this Government in arresting him". This responsibility, whatever it may be, cannot, as I conceive, be affected in one way or another by Mr Cross's keeping the Consulate closed; and even if it could be so affected, the question would remain, how far the end would constitute a justification in the eyes of our Government of the sacrifice of public interests, involved in the means used.

So convinced am I of the unadvisableness of this course, that, if time allowed I should, inasmuch as Mr Cross, in his first letter, asked for my advice, strongly recommend to him to reconsider his determination. But the emergency is of a nature to forbid that any time be lost upon such an uncertainty as his adoption of that advice. The question has presented itself to me, whether, in the state of the subject created by your letter, it becomes my duty to take

any

any action upon it. I have arrived at the conviction that such is my duty, and that it required of me to appoint without delay a Consular Agent for Matanzas.

Matanzas, being the seat of a seperate and independent Consulate, cannot, under ordinary circumstances be considered as a seaport within this Consular District. But any port, although the seat of an independent Consulate, may through casualty come to be for a time within both the spirit and the letter of the standing instruction, making it the duty of the Consul holding the Consulate to which such port is nearer than to any other, to appoint a Consular Agent for it. In the event of the decease, or the departure, of a Consul or Vice Consul, without having appointed a person to take charge of the office, such a case would have occurred; and under Article 40 of the Instructions, it would be just as clearly the "duty" of the nearest Consul to see that the commerce and navigation of the country suffered no detriment in consequence of the want of a Consular Agent at such port, as it would be in regard to a port where an independent Consulate had never been created. Indeed the duty would but be the more manifest from

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the fact that such independent Consulate had been established; inasmuch as this must be viewed as a declaration of the sense of our Government in regard to the importance of the port, and of its will that the necessity for a Consular office there should be constantly provided for.

In the present case, the Consul is absent, and the Vice-Consul refuses to exercise the authority delegated to him, in the only way in which the ends for which it exists can be fulfilled. The office is closed; and those ends are as completely frustrated as if the Consul had died, or had left the country, without appointing a substitute. I deem it my duty therefore to consider the port of Matanzas as being for the time within the limits of this Consular District, and to act with reference to it in pursuance of the Instructions, Art. 40.

Under this view of the subject, I have appointed, as Consular Agent, James C. Burnham Esq., who, I trust, will, in consideration of the nature of the emergency, accord with me in thinking it due to the country of which he is a citizen, not to withhold the service called for by this anamalous state

of

of things.

I request of Mr Cross, that in the event of Mr Burnham's acceptance, he be put in possession of the Consulate. Should Mr. Cross deem it his duty to decline complying with this request, I will desire Mr Burnham to open new books; and to act in all respects as if a Consular Agency were now for the first time established at Matanzas.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr obt Servt
(Signed) A. P. Hill.

P. S. Mr Cross's letter to the Secretary of State went by Schooner Palmyra, which sailed for Charleston on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

Havana Consulate No. 176. Enclosure No. 5.

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America

Havana, August 6, 1841

I have this moment received a letter from Mr Eugene Marchal of Matanzas, from which it appears that Nathaniel Cross Esq. is unwilling that the appointment which he had made of Mr Marchal to take charge of the Consulate during his contemplated absence shall take effect under existing circumstances; and that he declines to authorize any one to act in his stead.

In this state of the subject, deeming it my duty to omit no step whereby the inconvenience that might ensue to the navigation and commerce of the United States may be obviated, I have addressed a letter to James C. Burnham Esq, of Matanzas, requesting him to take charge of the Consulate under an appointment from myself. This request will, I hope, be acceded to; and I beg leave to ask of Your Excellency, that Mr Burnham be recognized as Commercial Agent of the United States of America at

Matanzas

Matanzas, under appointment by the Consul of the United States of America at Havana; and that the Governor of Matanzas be advised accordingly.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration,

Your Excellency's

Obt. Servt.

(Signed) N. P. Trist.

H. E. Don Geronimo Valdes

&c. &c.

Captain General

&c &c. &c.

Havana Consulate No. 176. Copy Enclosure No. 6.

[Translation]

Captain Generalcy
of the
Ever Faithful
Island of Cuba.

I have received your Lordship's communications of this date, wherein, for the causes expressed, and in order to prevent any prejudice to the vessels and commerce of your nation, which might result from there being no one at Matanzas charged with the Consulate, you request that James C. Burnham Esq. be admitted, under your appointment, as Commercial Agent of the United States of America in the said City of Matanzas, until Mr. Cross be in a state to resume charge of the Consulate, or until the arrival of the Consul who has been appointed. In reply I say, that, consenting to the exercise of said charge by said Burnham, I give under this date the proper notification on the subject to the Governor of the said city of Matanzas. God preserve Y. L. many years. Havana, 6 of August 1841.

Geronimo Valdes.

To the Consul of the United States of America.

Havana Consulate No. 176. Enclosure No. 7.

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America

Havana, August 6. 1841.

James C. Burnham Esq.

Matanzas.

Dear Sir,

In consequence of a letter received this morning from Mr Marchal, informing me of Mr Cross's determination not to appoint any one to take charge of the Consulate, I have arrived at the conviction that it is imperative upon me to do so. I have taken the liberty to name you to the Captain General, and to request your recognition as Commercial Agent. Possibly the order for your recognition may go to the Governor of Matanzas by to day's mail. If not, it will certainly go by that of tomorrow. Under the circumstances, I really consider it incumbent upon you as an american citizen, to give your services to the country on this emergency. My own course has been fully, though hastily, considered; and I entertain no doubt in regard to it. — Let me hear from you by return mail; and, at any rate, do not decide against

accepting

accepting till you have read what I shall send by tomorrow's mail.

I am, with great esteem and cordial regard,

Your obt. servt.

(Signed) N. P. Trist.

Havana Consulate No. 176. Encl. Enclosure No. 8.

(Copy)

Matanzas August 8th 1841.

N. P. Trist Esq.
U. S. Consul,
Havana.

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge, per Correo this morning, your letter of the 6th inst. informing of your having named me to the Captain General to be recognized as Commercial agent of this place.

With every acknowledgment for the honor thus conferred on me, I should at once (under the circumstances of the late difficulties with Mr Cross) beg to decline the appointment; but as you request me to wait your further communication before doing so I will cheerfully suspend my decision till then.

I am, very respectfully
Your Most ob.t Ser.t
(Signed) J. C Burnham

Havana Consulate No. 176. Enclosure No. 1.

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America

Havana, August 7. 1841.

James C. Burnham Esq

Matanzas.

Dr. Sir,

I received yesterday, but too late for the mail, an oficio from the Captain General, acceding to my request that you should be admitted as Commercial Agent, and informing me that the Governor of Matanzas would be advised accordingly.

I now transmit your commission. This Commission designates you as Consular Agent: this being the title prescribed in the Consular Instructions. Your recognition is as Commercial Agent: the laws of Spain forbidding that any one should be admitted to act in a Consular capacity until recognized by the Supreme Government at Madrid.

So far as regards the acts to be performed under the Laws of the United States respecting Registers, Crew Lists

Shipping

Shipping Articles, Invoices, Debenture Certificates, and all other documents, the exhibition of which is required at our Custom Houses, the difference between the two titles is immaterial. In all documents, not intended for exhibition to the Authorities of the Country, the title of Consular Agent is to be used. In regard to matters in which those Authorities are concerned, there will be no necessity for your using any title: inasmuch as they can be communicated with through me.

As the pressure upon the office has not permitted a copy to be finished, I enclose for your perusal a letter to Mr. Marchal, which I will thank you to have delivered. You will there find the grounds upon which I am acting. If I thought that the course which I deem it my duty to take could have the effect of weakening Mr. Cross's case in any way, this would be a source of regret to me. But I am thoroughly convinced, that no such effect can attend it; and that the only possible consequence of what I have done, and of your acceding to my request, will be to prevent the public inconvenience which might result from the Consulate remaining closed.

I am, with high esteem, Yr. ob.t Serv.t

(Signed) R. P. Trist

Havana Consulate No. 176.

{Enclosure No. 9.
Sub-Enclosure.

(Copy)

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

I, Nicholas P. Trist, Consul of the United States of America at Havana, do hereby appoint James D Burnham Esq. as Consular Agent of the United States of America at the Port of Matanzas; to act in said capacity until the duties of the Consulate can be discharged by Nathaniel Cross Esq, under the appointment held by him from Daniel W. Courts Esq. or until some person appointed by the President of the United States shall have presented himself to take charge of said Consulate.

In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my name and affix my seal of office, this sixth day of August A. D. 1841, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-sixth.

Seal.

(Signed) N. P. Trist.

Havana Consulate No. 176. Enclosure No. 10.

(Copy)

Matanzas August 9th 1841.

N. P. Trist Esq
U. S. Consul
Havana

Dear Sir

I yesterday had the honor to address you in reply to your letter of the 6th inst. and have this morning been favoured with your valued communication of the 7th inst. enclosing me a Commission to act as Consular Agent at this port. - From my letter of yesterday's date you will have seen that I had strong doubts as to the acceptance of such an appointment, but to comply with your request waived my decision till the receipt of your next letter. This being before me, and finding nothing therein to remove my objections to accepting the appointment, I must beg leave to decline it and be permitted to return you herewith the said document.

I will not intrude on you at length my reasons for this decision, but will merely say that at this period of

the

the year there can be very little business in this port to require the services of Consul or agent, and as the difficulties between the Government and Mr. Cross will be made known at Washington in a very few days there can be no interests of our Citizens that will suffer till the U. S. Government have time to take such steps as the case may require. very respectfully, dear Sir,

Your most obt. Servt.

(Signed) J. C Burnham

The letter for Mr. Marshal I have sent to him this morning.

27 Augt.

Havana Consulate No. 176.

Enclosure No. 11.

Aug 27. ult. Rec'd

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America

Havana, Augt. 12. 1841.

James C. Burnham Esq

Matanzas.

My dear Sir,

Your favour of the 9th inst., re-
=turning the commission transmitted to
you, came to hand yesterday. After what
I have written, I need not say that your deci-
=sion is a source of regret to me; though the
circumstance referred to by you ____ the
small importance, at this particular period of
the year, of the presence of a Consul, so far as
regards any actual call for his agency ____
is of a nature to diminish this feeling.

I remain, with high esteem,

Your obt. servt.

(Signed) N. P. Trist.

Recd 27 Augt

W. Rives

No 177.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana August 13. 1841.

Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State.

Sir,

Referring to my Nos 170 & 172, on the subject of the deserters from the Ship Cristoval Colon of New York, I have the honour now to transmit [Enclosures Nos 1 & 2] copies of a letter addressed to me by the Captain General, embodying one received by him from H. B. Majesty's Consul, and of my reply.

From the statement of the case of John Harris, contained in the latter, it will be seen that he was finally disposed of by being allowed to ship in the brig Rome: a Boston vessel, which cleared on the 19th of July for Campeache, to take in a cargo of logwood for Boston.

In the British Consul's letter, reference is made to "the serious penal Consequences,"

to

to which a British ship-master would subject himself by leaving one of his crew behind him in a foreign prison. This is no less forbidden by American than by British law. But the rule is not without exceptions: a mariner or crew who have committed mutiny may be so left, to be sent home for trial. Nor does the case of Harris come within the rule. It is a common practice, to leave sick seamen behind, under the protection of the Consul; and this practice is too obviously recommended by every consideration of humanity to require a word in its vindication. In proportion to the kindness and liberality of the master's character, is this course sure to be adopted by him in every case which seems to be of a nature to recommend it; and in proportion to the master's niggardliness, and his indifference to the comfort and lives of his sailors, is it avoided by him.

It was under this practice, that Harris was left behind by the master of the Colon. He complained of being unwell; and although this proved to be mere pretence, it might have proved true; and he might, in an hour after the sailing of the Colon, have been taken with the yellow fever, in a crowded ship and beyond reach of medical assistance. Humanity

therefore

therefore recommended that he should not be forced away. On the other hand, he was a deserter, bent upon getting the better of the law by every stratagem which could be resorted to; and this fact, together with every other feature of the case, demanded that his barefaced pertinacity in setting right, and justice, and law at defiance should not be crowned with success. Therefore it was, that, whilst as a sick man, or man pretending to be sick, he was left behind; he was, as a deserter, kept in confinement. He proved that his sickness was sheer pretence by eating a hearty supper that very evening, and a hearty breakfast next morning; and agreeing, as soon as he found that his stratagem did not avail, to ship in an American vessel (the Brig Falco) which was to sail next day for New York. This accorded with my wish and intention; which were, that he should there be delivered on board the vessel to which he belonged. But the master, on discovering who he was, declined having so turbulent and insubordinate a character in his vessel. There being no immediate prospect of another for that port, he was allowed to avail himself of the first chance that offered; and he did so by shipping in the Rome.

The responsibility of the

course

course pursued with regard to him is mine;
and if there be in that course anything ob-
=jectionable, all idea must be abandoned of
securing to our vessels in this port the services
of the crews legally bound to them.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Yr obt Servt

W. Hull.

Havana Consulate No. 177. Enclosure No. 1.

{Translation.}

Captain Generalcy
of the
Ever Faithful
Island of Cuba.

Under date the 13th inst. the Consul of Her Britannic Majesty at this place says to me what follows:

"Most Excellent Sir: In acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of the 9th inst., relating to the case of John Harris, an English mariner now confined in the Punta Prison under the false and insufficient pretext of his being under an engagement with the master of an American vessel, I have the honour to refer Y. E. to a seperate communication of this date, wherein in virtue [in the original, probably in pursuance] of the instructions of my Government, I have strongly defended the unquestionable prerogative of the Queen, for the purpose of superseding all ulterior [probably further] discussion of the question which has arisen.

In the opposition of the Captain of the Port, which Y. E. has been pleased to communicate to me, I observe the suggestion

that

that the two Consuls, one of whom insists upon the imprisonment, whilst the other demands the liberation of a British subject, be left to settle their differences in their own way. This would have been a very reasonable suggestion if the Captain of the Port had never meddled in the business. But as the imprisonment of Harris was the immediate act of the Captain of the Port, it was the duty of that officer to leave the matter in statu quo, by restoring Harris to liberty; after which the two Consuls might have entered into the discussion upon a more just and reasonable footing, if this were permitted by the character with which they are invested. Nevertheless, it is neither to the Consul of the United States nor to the Captain of the Port of Havana, but to H. E. the Captain General of the island of Cuba, that I have the honour to address myself on the occasion. It was in virtue of the high authority of H. E. that John Harris was arrested; it is under H. E.'s responsibility that he is now detained in prison: and consequently, it is at H. E.'s hands that I have the honour now to demand his liberation. Even although Harris had been an American Citizen, and therefore subject to the authority of an American Consul, there would be no pretext for detaining him in prison, at the petition of that Consul,

after

after the expiration of the term of his pretended engagement. So, if the Cristóval Colon had been an English vessel, her captain would never have dreamed of advancing so absurd a pretension. On the contrary, if the master of an English vessel were to leave behind him an English mariner in a foreign prison, as Harris has now been left, he would justly subject himself to the most serious penal consequences.

In regard to the case of Thomas Norton, another English mariner who had the misfortune to serve in this American vessel; who also was imprisoned by the Captain of the Port, without the consent of the Consul of his nation, and after his contract had been dissolved by acts of brutal violence on the part of the master; and who, on the afternoon of the same day, the 7th inst., when I had the honour to write to G. E. on the subject, was forcibly transferred from the prison to the Cristóval Colon; it appears that the master of this vessel is one of those harsh and cruel captains, "drest in a little brief authority," whom the Consul of the United States has himself had frequent grounds to complain of.

I do not mean to weaken, either the right of Harris to his liberty, or the Prerogative of Her Majesty to throw over him

her

her August protection, by making an allusion to his actual alarming state of health. But Y. E. will see at a glance that if Harris should die of the gaol fever, or if it should result that his imprisonment has been groundless and illegal, what a serious responsibility Y. E. would incur.

I therefore have the honour very respectfully to demand the immediate liberation of John Harris, together with an instruction to the Captain of the Port, that he abstain from imprisoning the subjects of Her Majesty, innocent of all crime, without the concurrence of Her Majesty's Consul."

Which I communicate to Your Lordship, in order that, with as little delay as possible, Y. L. be pleased to make to me such observations upon its contents as they may seem to require.

God Preserve Y. L. many years.

Havana 21 of July 1841.

Geronimo Valdes

To the Consul of the United States of America.

Rec'd 27 augt.

Havana Consulate N.º 179.

Enclosure N.º 2.

Rec'd Aug 27
via Bungtold

(Copy)

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, July 21. 1845.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this evening, of Your Excellency's Oficio of this date, embodying one, addressed to you under date the 13th inst., by H. B. Majesty's Consul. Complying with the desire expressed by Y. E. for an early reply, I hasten to make upon the Consul's communication the observations which it seems to call for.

This communication contains various impertinences, which, being unworthy of attention in their bearing upon myself, are noticed only that they may be pointed out as natural consequences of the predicament wherein the writer has placed himself by advancing a pretension which conflicts no less with common sense than with the settled rules of law in the administration of justice between man and man, with the universally recognised attributes of national sovereignty, and with the established usage of all commercial nations under the universally

recognised

recognised obligation to protect the rights of the parties interested in commerce and navigation to the fulfilment of the contracts, by virtue of which Ships are manned and navigated, and commerce is carried on. I refer to those parts of the communication, in which the Consul (under circumstances rendering it impossible but that he should be no less profoundly misinformed in regard to the matters of fact upon which he presumes to pronounce, than he proved himself to be in regard to the whole law of the subject) ventured upon such averments, as the one in relation to John Harris, that he had been arrested "under the false and insufficient pretext of his being under a contract with the master of an American vessel"; which averment is subsequently reiterated in the following shape: "Even although Harris had been an American citizen; and consequently subject to the authority of an American Consul, there would be no pretext for detaining him in prison on the application of said Consul after the term of his pretended contract had expired." Of a similar nature, when considered with regard to the writer's necessary ignorance (unless perchance he be gifted with powers of intuition) of the facts, is his averment in relation to the other Sailor,

Thomas

Thomas Norton, that he was arrested "after his contract had been dissolved by acts of brutal violence on the part of the captain."

How does the Consul know these facts, which he here takes upon himself officially to testify to, in a communication to Your Excellency? Has he seen the "pretended contract," as he terms it when speaking of John Harris? If he have not seen it how can he know whether the pretext be "false" as, in one breath, he gives you his word that it is; or whether the term has expired, as in the next breath, speaking of the same contract, he gives you his word that it has! And if he does not know these things, how are we to characterise this proceeding on the part of H. B. Majesty's Consul? Is it not a useless, absurd and wanton trifling with Your Excellency's time and patience, and with the time and patience of all who may be called upon in any way to notice it? And so, in regard to the other sailor, Thomas Norton: how does the Consul know that "his contract had been dissolved by acts of brutal violence on the part of the captain"?

Preposterous as the whole thing is, upon its very face, as presented in the Consul's own communication, it is rendered still more

so-

so by facts known to me. John Harris began by claiming my protection, as a sailor belonging to the American Ship Cristoval Colon, who had, without his fault or intention, been left behind by that vessel. I was satisfied of the falsity of this pretence, but I received him under my protection, becoming answerable for his board, which he was to pay for by shipping in some other vessel. Under the encouragement afforded by the extraordinary practice adopted by H. B. Majesty's Consul, he found it more convenient to commit a second fraud. After incurring a debt of twelve dollars, he placed himself under the protection of the British Consul, who sent him on board the Romney: there to be secure against the operation of the laws of the country upon whose pleasure it may be to avoid the payment of their just debts; and there to laugh at the creditors to whose rights those laws owe protection. (An use of that vessel which it can scarcely have been foreseen and intended that she should be put to.) On the return of the Colon to this port, her Captain produced to me the Shipping-Articles to which Harris was a party for a term of nine months, which was unexpired. He claimed my assistance in recovering his deserter; and he received it. Harris,

being

being found on shore, was arrested; and the Captain of the Port executed the law of the country by imposing the established penalty upon the master of the merchant-vessel who had, in contravention of that law, received and shipped this deserter. When the time came for the Colon to sail again for New York, Harris feigned to be unwell; and the Captain judged proper to leave him here under my charge. I took measures to have him properly taken care of, should he fall ill, and at the same time to secure against the success of his stratagem; as I thought it was, and as it proved to be: for, on the very next day, he agreed to ship as an able hand on board another vessel bound to New York; the master of which, however, upon discovering who he was, refused to take him although much in want of men. His object in feigning to be unwell was to triumph over the law by using the liberty, which he expected to recover, in the way he had before done under the patronage of the British Consul. Finding himself disappointed in this calculation, and tired of confinement, he requested to be allowed to ship in some other vessel, rather than to wait for an opportunity to be sent to New York to join the ship to which he was bound; as it was my intention that he should be. This request

was

was acceded to by me, and he engaged in the brig Rome which sailed yesterday.

The other sailor, who now calls himself Thomas Norton, is a party to the same contract for nine months. In regard to the Consul's averment that he was the victim of acts of brutal violence on the part of the cap. -tain, this averment has for its basis, it is to be supposed, the same averment on the part of the sailor. Its truth is strongly militated against by a variety of facts. I will advert to one only: the fact, that, he did not addresss himself to the Consul who alone, of all the Consuls here, had any authority to judge in the case; and by whom he knew that its merits would be enquired into, and he would be protected in his right: and he did address himself to a Consul who had no shadow of authority to judge in the case, or to investigate it; and whom he knew (or else the general belief here prevalent does the British Consul great injustice) to be the only one of all the Consuls here, who was capable of the absurdity of usurping authority over the case, and would be sure to absolve him from his contract, right or wrong and without investigation, by the summary and convenient process of sending him on board the "Romney". That, of all modes of judicature ever devised, the one

here

here established by H. B. Majesty's Consul for controversies between the masters and crews of American vessels (and, it is to be presumed, all other foreign vessels: if, indeed, it be confined to foreign vessels, and do not embrace those of Spain also,) is beyond comparison the most ready and expeditious, Your Excellency will be made sensible by a glance at the enclosed copy (marked A) of the Record of the proceedings in this case. The original of this paper was produced by the deserter to the master of the Colon, and by him brought to this Consulate. The mere fact that Norton had recourse to this novel kind of tribunal — equally novel in the mode wherein its jurisdiction is exercised as in the pretensions wherein that jurisdiction is founded ____ constitutes, I repeat, prima facie proof that Norton was not an injured man, seeking protection, but a knave bent upon defrauding the master and owners of the Colon of their right to his services; that he knew his case to be of too delicate a nature to stand any such ordinary and vulgar proceis as that of investigating and judging before deciding; that he knew his only chance of release from his contract to be with a Consul who, upon his mere averment that "acts of brutal violence" had been committed upon him,

would

would forthwith pronounce him absolved from that contract, place him where he might laugh at the authority of the government of the country, and be ready in his turn unhesitatingly to testify to the fact that the contract had been annulled by acts of brutal violence.

Having thus pointed out the impertinences / a mild word for such conduct as that of casting upon me the imputation of having procured the arrest and imprisonment of innocent men upon false and insufficient pretexts / contained in the British Consul's communication, I find that it contains scarcely any thing else calling for notice from me: for surely it cannot be requisite for me to point out, that, independently of the high considerations of principle, of vital and fundamental principle, which forbid all acquiescence, either on my part or on that of the government of the country, in the usurpation attempted by the British Consul, when considered apart from any practical consequences with which it may be attended, his pretension is no less inadmissible when viewed with reference solely to its practical operation. Among the many absurdities which it presents in this point of view, the most flagrant of

all,

all, perhaps, it that which occurs at the very first step, and which one must be blind not to see. In the novel sort of judicature which he is seeking to establish, all matters of fact, alleged by the only one of the parties who is heard, are assumed and taken for granted. Among these, is the fact, that the sailor who appears before him is a British subject. How does the Consul know this? How can he know it: unless, as I before remarked, he be gifted with powers of intuition? How (under the circumstances in which he acts) can he know, in any case, that the man appearing at his office is truly a British subject, and not an American citizen, by birth or adoption? Here then, at the very outset, is a practical objection, altogether insuperable. I refer to it, not that I rely upon objections of a practical nature, (for it is upon the ground of fundamental principles, that I take my stand in calling upon Your Excellency to put an end to this preposterous violation of all principle) but as a flagrant proof, which one must be blind not to see, of the absurdity and iniquity of the proceeding at the very first step.

There seems to be no end to the train of consequences which follow from the

the false position in which the Consul has placed himself. He has got into a morass; and he cannot budge without sinking deeper into the mire. Here is a new pretension on his part. What is it? Why nothing more than that Your Excellency shall instruct the Captain of the Port to abstain from "arresting and imprisoning the subjects of H. B. majesty, innocent of all crime, without the concurrence of H. B. majesty's Consul."

Does the Consul mean to intimate that, in the nature of things, or according to any known principles of law and justice, it may be right and proper for the Captain of the Port to arrest and imprison British subjects, "innocent of all crime", whenever the British Consul shall give his concurrence to such proceeding? Surely this cannot be what he means. If it be not, then must his meaning be something different from what he here expresses. Taken literally the sentence is an absurdity; and moreover an insulting absurdity. It is an absurdity, inasmuch as it implies that the concurrence of the British Consul may make it right for the Captain of the Port to arrest and imprison British subjects innocent of all crime. It is an insulting absurdity, inasmuch as it imputes to the Captain of the Port, and to the Government of

which

which he is an organ, so strong a disposition to arrest and imprison British subjects innocent of all crime, as to require that he be placed in this regard, under the supervision of the British Consul.

In common justice to the writer, therefore, we must not construe his language literally, but endeavour to ascertain his meaning from the context. With the aid of this, we are enabled to do so quite satisfactorily. What he meant to intimate by the words "innocent of all crime", is, that desertion is no "crime". What he meant to demand of Your Excellency is, that no sailor deserting from an American vessel (or any other vessel) in this harbour, shall, if he be a British subject (that is to say, if he see fit so to call himself) be arrested by the Captain of the Port, (or any other organ of the Spanish Government) without permission first obtained from the British Consul.

Such is the rule which the Consul requires of Your Excellency to establish! And what are the grounds on which this demand is rested by him? Why, that it is the Perogative of H. B. Majesty to throw over British subjects her August protection.

Really

Really there are some things which it is difficult to treat seriously; and Your Excellency must excuse me, if, in the spirit awakened by this new pretension on the part of the Consul, I venture to recommend, as the only way to have peace with him, and to exempt the authorities of the Country and the foreign agents recognized by them, from these endless molestations, a Proclamation from Y. E., abdicating the sovereignty of the Spanish Crown, in any and all matters wherein it may please H. B. Majesty's Consul to exercise it.

What is the subject in regard to which this modest demand is made of Your Excellency? That subject is, the contracts existing between the masters and sailors of merchant vessels visiting this port: those contracts, in virtue of which the authorities of the country may be invoked to exercise their attributions for the purpose of securing their fulfilment. If any one of these sailors is, or pretends to be, a British subject, the Powers of the Captain of the Port, and of all other organs of the Spanish crown, are to be suspended until it shall please the British Consul to permit them to be exercised! And this, because it is the Perogative of H. B. Majesty to throw over British subjects her August protection.

Let

Let me beseech Y. E. to yield at once a proper compliance with this requirement of the Consul. Let that compliance extend, not to the Captain of the Port alone, but to all functionaries of the Government; and above all, let the Real Audiencia Pretorial, and the subordinate Tribunals of Justice, be duly informed that, to refuse to comply with a contract is no "crime," and that it is the Perogative of H. B. Majesty to throw over British subjects her August Protection; and let them be duly instructed that, as a necessary consequence of these two truths, it will be their bounden duty to desist from all proceedings having for object the enforcement of contracts, and to keep the same in suspense, until the gracious permission of the British Consul shall be obtained, in every case where the party who refuses to comply with his obligations shall be, or pretends to be, a British subject.

I thought that I had got to the end of my task. But upon looking over the Consuls' communication again, I perceive one thing more to be noticed. It is his alluding to the serious responsibility which would be incurred by Y. E. in the event of Harrid's dying of the fever in gaol. It is certainly true, that a confinement in gaol is, in no part of the world, conducive to health; and that this fact adds

to

to the responsibility attaching to the act of putting a man in gaol, no less than to the repugnance with which this duty is discharged by any one of common humanity. The solicitude expressed by the Consul with reference to this particular case had served however to recall to my mind another recent case, which goes to show that the Consul, in his anxiety for the responsibility incurred by others, is somewhat forgetful of his own. I allude to the case of John Williams (alias James Lewis), a sailor, confined for many weeks (about two months, I believe) past, in the same prison to which John Harris was taken, and from whom I received on the 19th inst. a letter (written without any agency of mine), saying that he finds he has no Consul here, and entreating me to act in his case. Some time in June last, Mr. Warren, the Shipping-master, told me of a sailor that represented himself as an American, who having deserted from his vessel had been taken up in the country somewhere, and who begged him to take steps for his release. Mr. Warren had, in consequence, made enquiry at the Secretaria Politica, and had been there informed that an officio had been passed to the British Consul putting this man at his disposal, under the supposition

that

that he was an Englishman. I desired Mr. Warren to represent at the Secretariat what the man had said to him; and to request on his behalf, that, seeing the British Consul did not take any notice of him, he should be placed at my disposal. The Secretario replied to this request, that an oficio had better come from me. I accordingly wrote that of June 30th; the reply to which, received this morning, informs me that the man has been claimed by the British Consul also, and that the investigation which had taken place in conde=
=quence had resulted in his identification as James Lewis, a deserter from H. B. M. Ship Pilot. Had this man died of the fever, which has been furiously raging here ever since his arrest, on whom would the "serious responsibility" have rested? On Y. E., or on the Consul at whose disposal he was, between one and two months ago, put; and who seems to have deemed him worthy of a thought, only as the subject of a controversial claim, after an application on his behalf had been made by another Consul?

In the hope that this is to prove the last occasion on which I shall have to waste my time upon pretentions from the same quarter; and that Your Excellency will see

fit

fit to put an end to all this ridiculous vexation, in the only way that appears calculated to prove effectual, by peremptorily requiring of H. B. M.'s Consul to desist from his usurpations and annoyances, and prescribing to him the precise limits indicated in my former communications,

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration

Your Excellency's

Obt. Servt

(Signed) R. P. Irist

H. E. Don Geronimo Valdes

&c. &c.

Captain General

&c. &c. &c.

Havana Consulate No. 177

{Enclosure No. 2.
{Sub-Enclosure.

A.

(Copy)

H. M. C.

Havana 5 July 1841.

Sir,

Be good enough to receive on board H.M. Ship Romney the distressed British seaman named Thomas Norton.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

(Signed) D.d Turnbull

Lieut. Bathurst R.N.

H. M. Ship Romney

Mr Berrien returns his compliments to the Secretary of State, and complying with his request, annexes the desired address.

Senate Chamber
20 Aug. 1841

Col James S Calhoun, Columbus, Georgia.

To Mr Secretary of State -

Mr. Legaré 17 to
Mr. Pickens.

No. 178.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana Aug. 26. 1841.

Hon: Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

The enclosed despatch for the Minister of H. C. Majesty having been sent by the Captain General to this office for transmission, I take the liberty to put it under cover to you.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obed.
A. Phill.

Rec Sept 25th
Wm. Rengold

No 179.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana September 4. 1841

Hon: Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt to day, by the Ship Cristoval Colon, which sailed from New York on the 19th ult., of your two favors of the 1st and 15th July, by the latter of which I am informed that the President has felt it is duty to make a change in this Consulate.

As the point may perhaps have been overlooked, I will call attention to the importance of procuring from Madrid with as little delay as possible the Royal Exequatur for my successor. On turning to the first communication made to the Department by my predecessor, Mr. Shaler, it will be seen that this document is an indispensable requisite to the recognition

of

of a Consul by the local authorities. Until it be obtained, the most they can do is, to admit him to act as Commercial Agent; in other words, to allow him to conduct the internal business of the office. In many respects the distinction is immaterial; but the present is a highly critical period in the affairs of this Island, in which emergencies might arise to render the presence of a recognized Consul a matter of urgent importance.

The practice of the Department had, so far as I am informed, been, to leave it to our Consuls to obtain their Exequatur through our representative at the Court from which it is to issue; so far, at least, as regards placing in the hands of our Minister the means for meeting the expense. I will suggest that time would be saved in the present instance, by authorizing our Chargé at Madrid to make the necessary disbursements on account of the Department, by whom it can be charged to the Consul in the settlement of the first account transmitted by him against the Department. I find

that

that the cost of my Exequatur was thirty three dollars.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Yr. Obt. Servt.

J. Phill.

P. S. It would be necessary to transmit to our Minister the Commission or a Department copy of it.

Rec'd 12 Oct.
ans. Nov. 16

No. 180.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, September 10. 1841.

Hon: Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I enclosed despatches, (two in number) from the Captain General to the Minister of H. C. M. at Washington, having been sent to this office for transmission, I take the liberty to put them under cover to you.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Y. Ob.t Serv.t

N. P. Trist

Rec'd Sept 27.

Mr. Ringgold

No 181.

Consulate of the United States of America

Havana September 13. 1841.

Hon. Daniel Webster,

Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit my ac-
-counts and vouchers for the half year en-
-ding on the 30th of June last, the delay
in the transmission of which has been caused
by the pressure of subjects of greater urgency,
as the communications made by me will in
part serve to show. There is yet on hand
a considerable quantity of matter which I
have found it impossible to prepare for trans-
-mission.

The enclosed accounts are,

1. Account against the Department
of State.

2. Account with the United States
for relief and protection of American sea-
-men

=men.

3. Account against the Treasury Department for expenses incurred in cases of mutineers.

Some of these, as will be seen from the vouchers, were sent to the United States, for the District consigned to the Marshal of the U. S. to which the vessel was bound. The rest were released here, and allowed to ship on other vessels: the cases not being of a nature to justify either a long detention of the culprits, or the expense of sending them home; and still less the expense of keeping and sending home witnesses, and the loss and detriment in various shapes which necessarily fall upon the different parties interested, when a vessel is deprived of her officers and men for such a purpose.

Cases of this kind occasionally occur, wherein sailors are guilty of misconduct which it would be dangerous to overlook entirely, and which places the master in a situation entitling him, and even making it incumbent upon him, to demand that they be dealt with as culprits; and yet which are not of a nature to require anything further than a transient manifestation of the power of the law. In such cases, it would be at once cruel to make the men suffer seriously, and futile to take the steps, bearing

heavily

harshly upon others as well as themselves, de-
=quisite to sending them home for trial. Whilst,
on the one hand, the maintenance of the authority
of the master, the repression of insubordination,
and sometimes the security of the vessel and of
all interested, against probable mutiny on the
voyage, require that the men be taken into custody
and be left by her; on the other hand, this in it-
=self is as much as the nature of the case war-
=rants, or permits; it is enough, for all that is
desirable, or that is practicable under the cir-
=cumstances. Sometimes with, sometimes with-
=out, cause a very bitter and hostile spirit arises
in the crew, or a portion of it, towards the mas-
=ter or the officers; and the men, in their rect-
=lessness, put themselves in the wrong by acts of
insubordination and insult: they refuse duty,
curse the captain or mate, and swear they will
"never do another stroke of work on board that
vessel". They become utterly unmanageable, and
the captain becomes intimidated, or without being
intimidated, he is convinced
that it would be dangerous to go to sea with
them. In some instances the matter admits of
being accommodated, by prevailing on the master
to give, and the men to accept, their discharge on
such terms as they can be brought to agree to.
In others, it has proceeded too far to be thus
disposed of: the master believes himself entitled

to

to support from the law, and considered it incumbent upon him to demand it, for the sake of example and as a means to check the same spirit in others of the crew, who may have manifested it without going so far. The misconduct charged against them is proved: they have committed acts of grave insubordination, and they declare that they will not return to duty. And yet, their acts have not been of a nature to deserve severe punishment. After being allowed a few days to cool down; for their anger to subside; or for the liquor, which may have been the cause of their misconduct, to evaporate; they will prove perfectly good and orderly men on board of any other vessel.

In such cases, to keep the men in custody, for a shorter or a longer time, according to the nature of their misconduct, and then to allow them to ship in some other vessel, is the only practicable course. It is the only one whereby insubordination can be kept under, without bringing upon the men themselves a degree of suffering altogether disproportionate to their misconduct, and upon all other parties whose interests may be directly or indirectly affected, consequences which would be intolerable to them and absurd in the eyes of every one.

The

The case of the Ship Jane Ross of Portland, which happened in May last, and which gave rise to a part of the expenditure charged in this account, is a remarkable instance of the sort.

The Jane Ross arrived here early in May, and cleared at the end of the month, with a cargo of sugar for Hamburg. She had just shipped a new crew. On the night of the day preceding that fixed for her departure, a serious disturbance and conflict occurred between the master and officers on one side, and the men on the other. The U. S. Schooner Flirt, Lieut. McLaughlin Commander, happening to be in port, assistance was obtained from him to quell the mutiny, and the most active in it were taken on board the Flirt in irons. Next day, I had to investigate the case. The upper seams of the ship having opened whilst she was light out of water, she had leaked a good deal on being laden; and the men having been kept at the pumps a long time that night to free her, had inferred that she was unseaworthy. They became excited at the idea of having been imposed upon, "to ship in an unseaworthy vessel, where they would be kept at the pumps the whole time"; and, as the only way to prevent the master from fulfilling his intention to sail

at

at day-break, they refused duty. This led to attempts at coercion, and those attempts led to the mutiny.

At my request, the ship was inspected by some of the officers of the Fleet, and she was found to be perfectly sea-worthy: the seams had already become tight under water, and she now was no longer at all leaky. But the carpenter (who had come here in the ship) had been playing the mischief-maker — one face to the captain and another to the crew — and had told them of some unsound timbers. Moreover, there had been a mutiny, an actual fight on board; and the captain (who betrayed throughout the business an excessively peevish, irritable temper, and showed pretty clearly, that, whatever he might have been, he was no longer fit for command) had the reputation, as they learnt, of being a man of ungovernable passion. They determined, to a man, that they would not go to sea in her; and if they were taken to sea, not to do a stroke of work. In this determination they persisted, although I went on board accompanied by Lieut. Drayton, had the ship pumped out in my presence and in theirs, (which trial proved that she made very little water indeed) and told them that the consequence of their persisting would be, to compel me to have them taken in custody

and

and kept in jail, I could not tell how long, until an opportunity should offer to send them to the United States in a vessel of war for trial. They could not help that: they had made up their minds, and had rather lie six months in jail here than go to sea in her.

What was to be done? The master had evidently become intimidated. I was satisfied that a proper man would subdue this spirit in the first ten minutes after getting to sea: and when he asked me what was to be done, I told him that I thought he ought to get his ship towed to sea by a steamer; once out of port, to order the men, one by one, to duty; and to tie up and flog the first who refused. He was afraid. "What am I to do?" was again the question. Another crew was not to be had; there was not another man to be had. I asked his owner if they were willing to go on board of other American vessels and behave themselves there, in case Captains and men should be found who would come into such an arrangement. Yes: they were perfectly willing.

After a day or two of trouble, the result of the matter was, that the ship went to sea, with a crew consisting partly of such of the mutineers as I had succeeded in bringing to a sense of duty,

and

and as the captain was not afraid to take, and partly of men obtained from other ships in exchange for mutineers. Some of the latter were left on my hands in custody, until the vessels which they had agreed to be transferred to should be ready for sea: this being the condition on which the masters of those vessels had consented to part with their men to the Jane Frost. There was a great scarcity of sailors; and as the mutineers had already received their "months advance", they would, particularly in the mood in which they were, have been sure to decamp unless kept in confinement.

It is seen, that, in this case, so far as the master was concerned, he was entitled to have the men considered as mutineers, and it was indispensible to the maintenance of the authority of shipmasters generally that they should be so deemed and treated; whilst on the other hand, the only extent to which this was either practicable or desirable was the extent to which I went. Had the men been kept here for months in jail, and then been sent home for treal; and had the ship been deprived of her officers, to serve as witnesses against them; the probable result of this proceeding, involving, as it could not but

have

have done, heavy disbursements and serious and extensive inconvenience and loss, would have been, the discharge of the men, on the ground that they had already suffered fully as much as their criminality justified.

This is a long explanation, to give in regard to items so inconsiderable in amount. But as I am aware that the subject is but little understood, and that it is necessary it should be clearly understood by the auditing officers before they pass the account; and as the amount is needed to meet a demand upon my purse which will arise at New York in the course of next month; I have deemed it the safer course to secure against disappointment by at once giving the explanation, long though it be.

It will be perceived that I have placed at the foot of the account against the Department of State (amounting to $67 59/100) and that against the Treasury Department (amounting to $189 39/100) an order to pay the amount to William B. Randolph Esq; for whom I take the liberty to enclose a letter on the subject.

In regard to the disbursements for the relief of seamen, one heavy item will be seen to have been caused by seven

seven shipwrecked seamen of the Brig Gabriel Ellacks of New York, sent from Belize Honduras, whose passages to this port I had to pay. A considerable portion of the cost arose from the cases of the two war-steamers (the Eagle and the Lion) built at New York for the Spanish Government, and brought out from thence under our flag. - In the first place, the engineers, firemen, and all hands attached to the vessels, as steamers, were left out of the Crew List. I told the Captains that this was a clear violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law; which, though passed before steamers were known of, requires that "the persons composing the ship's company" be on the Crew List. This omission was for the purpose of avoiding all trouble in regard to these men, under the third section of the Act of Feb. 28 1803. Accordingly, they were left to shift for themselves; and, they were crowding to the Consulate for several days, and gave me an infinite degree of trouble, before the persons who had brought them out could be brought to settle with them, even as persons not belonging to the ship's company. The Captains had nothing to do with them: and it seemed difficult to find out how they came to be on board the steamers at all, who was to be looked upon as their employer; and what they

were

=ceive. The latter was a point of bad=
=less contention and squabbling. The result of it was,
that the men found themselves in a foreign coun=
=try, without the means of supporting themselves
or of getting away; and one half or two thirds
of them would probably have died here miserably
of the fever, had I not adopted them as destitute
"mariners and seamen", and given them the assis=
=tance they needed. I had no more doubt of
their right to it at my hands than if they had
been sailors who had never seen any other ships
than those moved by sails. But it was not
a little vexatious to see such a state of things
produced by the never-ending contrivances, by
which every provision of the law for the pro=
=tection of this class of men is daily and hourly
evaded and rendered of no effect.

This was not enough. The sailors
themselves, that part of the ship's company
whom the Captains recognized as their concern,
had come out under a contract stipulating that
they should be provided with passages home,
instead of being discharged here! This, also, as
I told the captains, was in my opinion an
evasion of the law. But I said that if they
would fulfil their part of the engagement, and
send the men home, so as to secure against
their becoming destitute vagrants about the

Streets,

Streets, to take the fever and entail expense upon our government, I would take no steps here, to compel them to discharge the men before me; as, according to my understanding of our law, they were bound to do: either paying the wages, or providing, in a manner satisfactory to the men and to me, for their getting home without suffering destitution and becoming a charge upon the public. I would take no steps here, I would content myself with reporting the case at home for such notice as the Government might choose to take of it. Or! yet: this, they pledged themselves to do. And yet, there was no end to the visits from these sailors. What were they to do? Where were they to stay? Where were they to eat? The steamers had been transferred to the Spanish flag, and the Captains had gone off; they did not choose to remain on board under the Spanish flag: what were they to do? Their case ended with my having to take several of them under my my protection. The only difference was, that, as they were sailors, berths were obtained for them and they ultimately "paid their own way," in whole or in part; as I make ~~them~~ sailors do when berths can be obtained, and they are in health and provided with necessaries: whereas, there being no steamers, on board which

the

the engineers and firemen &c, could earn wages and get home whilst so doing, they had to be helped out of the country by a dead lift, except so far as the remnant of money which each had might go to diminish his claims upon the public charity.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr. obt. Servt.

J. P. Hall

Referred to the Sec. of the
Treasury, who is requested
to return the letter
to the Dept of State.

Sept 27.

Rec'd Oct 11th 1845
Mr. Renggold

No 182.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, September 16. 1845.

Hon: Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit the semi-annual Return of Shipping and Statement of Fees of this Consulate, for the half-year ending on the 30th June last. The delay in their transmission is attributable to the same cause as the delay in the transmission of my accounts, mentioned in my letter of the 13th inst., [No 181.] accompanying them: my time has been so engrossed by matters of urgency as to put it out of my power to attend to any whose claims admitted of being postponed.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr. Obt. Servt.

N. P. Trist.

To

Secretary of State

W. 182

No 1.

Consular Statement of Fees

Received at Havana by Nicholas P. Trist Consul from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of June 1841, inclusive.

Names of vessels	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates No	Certificates Amt.	Oaths No	Oaths Amt.	Noting Protest
Virago	Jno. A. Goyri & Co.					
Elbba	Luis Mariategui & Co.					
Carry Not	Master	1	1. 6	1	. 2	1. –
Heber	Drake Brothers & Co	1	2. –			1. –
Hope	"	2	3. 4	2	. 4	
Natchez	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1. 6	1	. 2	
Casket	Master					1. –
Elizabeth	Drake Brothers & Co.	5	8. 6	5	1. 2	1. –
Andes	R Morrison & Co.	2	4. –			1. –
Barque	Drake Brothers & Co.	1	1. 6	1	. 2	
Shamrock	Master	1	1. 6	1	" 2	
Romp	Drake Brothers & Co.					
Lizzy Ann	Master					1. –
George	Drake Brothers & Co					
Empress	Master	3	3.	6	1. 4	1. –
Magnolia	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1. 6	1	. 2	
Warrior	Master	2	3. 4	2	. 4	
Thos Da	"					1. –
Emma	"	1	1. 6	1	. 2	1. –
Planter	"	2	4. –			
Sarah Wallace	"	2	5. 4			
Hayne	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	
Patty Chase	Master					1. –
Ostritch	R Morrison & Co					
Kito	Master	2	4. 4			1. –
Warsaw	"	2	4. –			
Tamlico	Drake Brothers & Co					1. –
Empresario	Master					
Virginia Antoinette	"					
Franklin Green	Luis Mariategui	1	1. 6	1	2	
Emeline	De Connick Spalding	1	1. 6	1	2	
Patapsco	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1 6	1	2	
Virginia	Master					1. –
Delia	Chas Tyng	3	3. 6	5	1. 2	1. –
Mary Wicks	Master					
Enterprize	De Connick Spalding & Co	1	1. 6	1	" 2	
Jasper	"					
George & William	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1. 6	1	" 2	
Eagle	Drake Brothers & Co	2	3. 4	2	. 4	1
Hardened	Master					
Cleaver	De Connick Spalding & Co					1
		40	$71. –	36	$8. 4	$16

Consular Statement

Deposit of Ships Papers	Surveys Registry &c	Copies of Documents from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney	
				No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
₰ 4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–	₰ 8.4	₰ 8.4	₰ 17.				
4.–							
4.–							
4.–				1	₰ 1.4		
4.–				1	₰ 1.4		
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–				1	₰ 1.4		
4.–							
4.–							
4.–				2	₰ 3.–		
4.–				1	₰ 1.–		
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–				2	₰ 3.–		
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–				

Fees continued

Certificates and Endorsements Amt.	Passports No.	Passports Amt.	Registering Documents not obtained from Consulate No.	Registering Documents not obtained from Consulate Amount	Certificates of Citizenship No	Certificates of Citizenship Amt.	Burial No.	Burial Amt.	Sum total received on this vessel
									$ 4. ~
									4. ~
									7. ~
									7. ~
									8. ~
									6. ~
									5. ~
									15. ~
48									51. ~
									6. ~
									6. ~
									5. 4
									6. 4
									4. ~
									9. 4
									6. ~
									9. 4
									5. ~
									7. ~
									11. ~
									10. 4
									6. 4
									5. ~
									4. ~
									12. 4
									4. ~
									5. ~
									4. ~
									4. ~
									6. ~
									6. ~
									6. ~
									5 ~
									10. ~
									4. ~
									6. ~
									4. ~
									6
									9. ~
									4. ~
48									30 4
									$ 334 ~ 4

Consular Statement of Fees Continued

General Remarks on this Vessel

1 Invoice

2 "

1 "

3 "

1 "

1 "

2 Debentures

2 Crew

1 "

1 "

3 Debentures

1 "

2 "

1 "

1 "

2 "

2 "

2 "

2 "

2 "

1 "

2 "

2 "

1 "

1 "

1 "

2 Debentures

1 "

1 "

1 "

2 "

Consular Statement of Fees Continued

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates No	Certificates Amt	Oaths No	Oaths Amt	Noting Protest
Pensacola	Luis Maviategui & Co					
Canton	Drake Brothers & Co					
Concord	Luis Maviategui & Co					
Neptune	R Morrison & Co					
Geneva	Drake Brothers & Co	4	5. 4	6	1. 4	1 -
Amelia	Master	3	5. 2	3	6	1. -
Wm A Parker	"	1	1. 6	1	2	1. -
Baltic	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	
Wm Robbins	"	1	1. 6	1	2	
Russia	Jno de Goyri & Co	2	3. 4	2	4	1. -
Joseph Brown	Drake Brothers & Co					
Fairfield	Master					
Hellespont	Drake Brothers & Co	7	10. -	10	2. 4	1. -
Motto	"	2	4.			
Caledonia	"	1	1. 6	1	2	
Pactolus	"					
Mary Ann	Master					
Red Rover	Luis Maviategui & Co	2	3. 4	2	4	
Pilot	Drake Brothers & Co	2	3. 4	2	4	
Deborah	Luis Maviategui & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	
Abbey M	Drake Brothers & Co					
Franklin Green	Luis Maviategui & Co					
Natchez	"					1. -
Bethorp	Drake Brothers & Co	2	3. 4	2	4	
Eastern Star	Luis Maviategui & Co					
Charles	Master					
Amythyst	Luis Maviategui	1	1. 6	1	2	
Exchange	De Cuinick & Spalding					
Vermont	"					
Chili	Luis Maviategui					1 -
United States	Master					
Rochambeau	De Cuinick Spalding & Co					
Dunlap	Jno de Goyri & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	
Lowell	De Cuinick Spalding & Co					1. -
Caballero	Drake Brothers & Co					
Clio	Master					
Frances	Luis Maviategui & Co					
Plato	"					
Gazelle	"					
Washington	Chas Tyng	1	1. 6	1	2	
Geo Turner	Jno de Goyri & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	
Orb	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	
		34	56. 2	37	9. 2	5 1 -

Consular Statem

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveyed Registry &c	Copy of Documents forwarded	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers Attn	
				No	Amt	No	
$4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—		$8.4	$17	1	2.4		
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—				1	1.—		
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—				1	2.—		
4.—							
4.—							
4.—				1	2.4		
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—				1	2.—		
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—							
4.—				1	1.4		
4.—							
$164		$8.4	$17	6	$11.4		

of Fees continued

Contracts and Charter parties		Passports		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total received on this vessel.
No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	
										4..
										4..
										4..
										4..
										12..
										11..
										7..
										6..
										6..
										9..
										4..
										4..
										4 5. 4
										8..
										6..
										4..
										4..
										9..
										8..
										6..
										4..
										2..
										4..
										8..
										4..
										6. 4
										6..
										4..
										4..
										5..
										4..
										4..
										6..
										5..
										4..
										6..
										4..
										4..
										4..
										6..
										7. 4
										6..
										2/3. 4

Consular Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks on this vessel

2	Invoice	2	Debentures	
3	"			
1	"			
1	"			
1	"			
2	"			
4	"	3	Debentures	
				2 Crew
1	"			
2	"			
2	"			
1	"			
				1 "
2	"			
				1 "
1	"			
1	"			
				1 "
1	"			
1	"			
1	"			

No 3.

Consular Statement of Fees continued

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No	Amt	No	Amt	
Hero	Master	1	2.4			
Bulah	Drake Brothers & Co					
Cordova	"					
Canary	"	2	3.4	2	.4	
Hollander	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1.6	1	.2	
Wallace	"					
Tarquina	Drake Brothers & Co	1	2.4			1. 1.
Pearle	Master					1.-
Caroline	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Africa	Drake Brothers & Co					
Sophia & Eliza	Luis Mariategui & Co	2	2.	4	1..	1.-
Alicia	Drake Brothers & Co					1.-
Cochuco	De Coninck Spalding & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
North Bend	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Cuba	Master	1	1.6	1	2	
Fanny Elsler	Drake Brothers & Co	1	2.4			1.-
McLellan	Luis Mariategui					
Hayne	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Susan	Fco de Goyri & Co					
Magnolia	Drake Brothers & Co					
Mary Helen	De Coninck Spalding & Co	3	3.6	5	1.2	
Comperthwaite	Master	2	3.4	2	4	
New World	De Coninck Spalding					
Belle	Master					
Ohio	"					
Mount Vernon	Chas Tyng					
Matamora	Master					
October	"					1.-
Harriet Smith	"					1.-
Rowe	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Regina Antoinette	Master					
Wm A Parker	"					
Euphrates	"					
Rocket	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Leonora	Master					
Rebecca C. Fisher	"	1	1.6	1	2	
Adrian	Fco de Goyri & Co					
Denmark	Drake Brothers & Co					
New York	Fco de Goyri & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Fruiteres	Master					1
Joseph Brown	Drake Brothers & Co					
Emeline	De Coninck Spalding & Co					
		19	32.4	20	5..	8..

Consular Statement of Fe

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Registry &c	Copy of Documents from record	Attending Protest	Declarations No.	Declarations Amt.	Powers of Attorney No.	Powers of Attorney Amt.	Pract... pap... Am...
$ 4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –				1	1. 4			
4. –				1	2. 4			
4. –								
4. –		1. $ 2						
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –	8. 4	8. 4	$ 17	1	1. –	1	$ 8. 4	
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –				1	2. 4			
4. –								
4. –								
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4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –				1	2. –			
4. –				1	2. –			
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –				1	2			
$ 168	$ 8. 4	$ 10. 4	$ 17 –	7	$ 13. 4	1	$ 8. 4	

Fees continued

Receipts by parties	Passports		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total received on this vessel
Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	
									$ 6. 4
									4. –
									4. –
									8. –
									6 –
									4. –
									7. 4
									5. –
									4 –
									5. 4
									10. 4
									7. –
									6. –
									4. –
									6. –
									51 –
									4 –
									6 –
									4 –
									4 –
									9. –
									10. 4
									4. –
									4 –
									4 –
									4 –
									10. –
									5 –
									5 –
									6. –
									4. –
									4 –
									4. –
									4 –
									6 –
									8. –
									4. –
									4 –
									6. –
									5 –
									4 –
									6 –
									$ 271 4

Consular Statement of Fees Continued

General Remarks on this Vessel

	1 Crew	
2 Invoice		
1 "		
	1 "	
	1 "	
2 Debenture	1 "	
1 "		
	1 Register	1 "
1 "		
1 " 2 Debenture		
	1 "	
1 "		
	1 "	
1 "		
	1 "	
1 "		
	1 "	

No 4.

Consular Statement of Fees continued

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No	Amt	No	Amts	
Tasso	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Natchez	"	4	5.4	6	1.4	
Doric	Master					1.–
David B. Snull	"					1.–
Canton	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Envoy	Fco de Goyri & Co	1	1 6	1	2	
L. H. Adams	Master					1.–
Lancet	Luis Mariategui & Co	2	3.4	2	4	
Guatemala Packet	Master	1	2.–			
Ceylon	Luis Mariategui & Co					
H. A. Breed	"	1	1.6	1	2	
Madawasky	De Comnick Spalding & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Lucy	Master					
David Pratt	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Sabine	Fco de Goyri & Co					
Zotoff	Drake Brothers & Co					
Clarendon	De Comnick Spalding & Co					
Hogan	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Sublime	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Agnes	F de Goyri & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Catherine	De Comnick Spalding & Co					1.–
Mary	Drake Brothers & Co					
Chief	"					1.–
Centurion	De Comnick Spalding & Co					
Samuel & John	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Bella del Mar	Master					
Undine	"					
Cristoval Colon	Drake Brothers & Co	6	7.4	10	2.4	1.–
Prince de Joinville	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Agusta	Master					
Philanthropist	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Tobago	Fco de Goyri & Co					
Clio	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Empresaria	Master	2	3.4	2	4	
Batavia	De Comnick Spalding & Co					
Congress	Master.	2	3.6	1	2	81
Falmouth	"	1	1.6	1	2	
Rochelle	Drake Brothers & Co	2	3.4	2	4	
Gleaner	De Comnick Spalding & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Fred. K. Tupper	"					
Henry Clay	Drake Brothers & Co					1.–
Mary Ann	Master					1.–
		28.	$45.–	32	$ 8.–	$ 9.–

Consular Statement Fe

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Registry &c	Copy of Documents from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Bonds & Charter Stamps
				No	Amt	No	Amt	
$ 4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –								
4. –				1	2. –			
4. –				1	2. 4			
4 –								
4. –				2	5. 4			
4. –								
4 –								
4 –								
4

Fees continued

ds & arties	Passports		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total received on this vessel
Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	
									4.–
									11.–
									5.–
									5.–
									6.–
									8.–
									7.4
									8.–
									11.4
									4.–
									6.–
									6.–
									4.–
									6.–
									4.–
									4.–
									4.–
									4.–
									6.–
									6.–
									5.–
									4.–
									5.–
									4.–
									4.–
									4.–
									4.–
									15.–
									4.–
									4.–
									4.–
									4.–
									4.–
									8.–
									4.–
									12.–
									6.–
									8.–
									10.–
									4.–
									5.–
									5.–
									$214.7.–

Consular Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks on this vessel

2 Invoice 2 Debenture

2 "

2 "

1 Register 1 Crew

1 "

1 "

1 "

1 "

1 "

2 " 4 Debenture

2 "

1 Register 2 Crew

1 "

2 " 2 "

No 5.

Consular Statement of Fees continued

Names of vessels	Names of Parties for whose service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No.	Amt	No.	Amt.	
Wm R. Gardner	Master	2	3. 4	2	" 4	
John Allyne	"					1 1 —
Halcyon	F.co de Goyri & Co	3	5. 2	3	6	
Romulus	"					
Henry Frankelin	"					
Elizabeth	Master	5	7. 2	7	1. 6	1. —
Columbia	Luis Mariategui & C	3	11.			1 —
Ariosto	De Cominck Spalding & C					
Dido	Master	2	7. —			
Canary	before					
Grand Turk	Luis Mariategui & Co	3	5. 2	3	6	
William	De Cominck Spalding & C					
Saracen	Master					1. —
Merlin	Drake Brothers & Co					
Isabella	Master					
Uncas	"	1	1. 6	1	2	
Plattsburgh	Drake Brothers & C	2	3. 4	2	4	1 —
Benjamin	Luis Mariategui & C	1	1. 6	1	2	
Wayne	Drake Brothers	3	3. 6	5	1 2	
Levant	F.co de Goyri & C	1	1. 6	1	2	
Charles	Master	1	1. 6	1	2	
Factor	Chas Tyng	2	3. 4	2	4	
Cardinal	De Cominck Spalding					
Lima	Master					
Uno	F de Goyri & C	3	5 2	3	6	
Eagle	Drake Brothers & C	1	1. 6	1	2	
Example	De Cominck Spalding & C					
Union	Chas Tyng					
Wm A Parker	Master					
Paty Chase	"	3	5. 2	3	6	
Swallow	Chas Tyng					
Seminole	"					
Hatcher	Luis Mariategui & C	4	7	4	1. —	
Francis Ashby	Drake Brothers & C	3	5. 2	3	. 6	1. —
Partridge	Luis Mariategui	1	1. 6	1	- 2	
Herd	Master	1	1. 6	1	- 2	
Joseph Brown	Drake Brothers & C	1	1. 6	1	- 2	
Rival	Luis Mariategui	1	1. 6	1	- 2	1 —
Gallio	F de Goyri & C	1	1. 6	1	- 2	
Sarah & Thebe	"	1	1. 6	1	- 2	
Petit Maitre	Master					
Rigo	"	1	2. —	1	. 2	
		50	94 —	49	12. 2	5 7

Consular Statement

Deposits of Ships papers	Surveys Registry &c	Copy of Documents from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney	
				No.	Amt	No	Amt
$ 4.–				2	$ 4.–		
4.–							
4.–			1				
4.–				1	2.–		
4.–							
4.–							
4.–	$ 8.4			1	1.–		
4.–							
4.–				1	1.–		
4.–							
4.–							
4.–				

Fees continued

Contracts and Charter parties		Passports		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulates		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total received on this vessel.
No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
										$12.–
										5.–
										10.–
										6.–
										4.–
										14.–
										25.14
										4.–
										12.–
										.–
										10.–
										4.–
										5.–
										4.–
										4.–
										6.–
										9.–
										6.–
										6.–
										8.–
										7.–
										6.–
										10.–
										6.–
										4.–
										4.–
										11.–
										10.–
										4.–
										4.–
										12.–
										11.–
										6.–
										6.–
										6.–
										7.–
										6.–
										6.–
										4.–
										6.2
										$298.6

Consular Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks on this vessel			
1 Invoice			1 Crew
3 "			1 "
3 "	2 Debentures	Register. Manifest.	1 "
		1 " 1 "	1 "
3 "			
1 "			
2 "			
1 "			
1 "	2 Debentures		
1 "			
1 "			
2 "			
			2 "
			1 "
3 "			
1 "			
3 "			
14 "			
3 "			
1 "			
1 "			
1 "			
1 "			
1 "			
			1 "

No. 6.

Consular Statement of Fees continued

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No	Amt	No	Amt	
Havana	Drake Brothers & Co					$ 1.-
Two Sons	Chas Syng					
Octavia	De Coninck Spalding &					
Virginia	Drake Brothers & Co					
Ceres	J de Goyri & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
China	Master					
Betsey	De coninck Spalding &					
Caledonia	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Echo	Master					
Poland	Luis Mariategui &	1	1.6	1	2	
Rapid	Drake Brothers & Co	10	11.4	18	4.4	$1.-
Malaga	"					
Hudson	"					
Jno Patten	Master					
Belle	"	1	1.6	1	.2	
Agenoria	De Coninck Spalding &	1	2.-			
Germany	Master					
Virginian	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1.6	1	.2	
Texas	Master					$1.-
John L. Payson	"	2	4.-			
Eurotas	Drake Brothers & Co					1.-
Nonpareil	J.C. de Goyri & Co	1	1.6	1	.2	
Howell	De Coninck Spalding & Co					
Levant	Master	1	1.6	1	.2	
Wolga	J.C. de Goyri & Co					
El Caballero	Master	2	4.-			
Alexander	"					
Jno. Scott	"					1.-
Samos	"	4	5.4	6	1.4	
New Orleans	J de Goyri & Co					
Ajax	Master	4	5.4	6	1.4	1.-
Theodore	"	2	4.-			
Mary Ballard	Luis Mariategui &					
Constancia	Drake Brothers & Co					1.-
Natchez	Master					
Athens	Drake Brothers & Co					
Joseph A. Brown	Master					
Ada	"					1.-
Warrior	De Coninck Spalding & Co					1.-
Anglona	Master					
Talmadge	Drake Brothers	1	1.6	1	2	
George Williams	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
		35	$51.2	39	$9.6	$9

Consular Statement of Fees

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Registry &c	Copy of Documents from records	Attending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Contracts &c passed
				No.	Amt.	No	Amt	Amt
$4.–								
4.–				1	$2.–			
4.–								
4.–								
4.–								
4.–				2	3.4			
4.–								
4.–								
4.–								
4.–								
4.–								
4.–								
4.–				1	2.4			
4.–								
4.–	$8.4			1	2.4			
4.–								
4.–				1	2.4			
4.–				1	2.–			
4.–								
4.–								
4.–								
4.–								
4.–								
4.–				1	2.–			
4.–								
4.–				2.	4.–			
4.–								
4.–								
4.–				1	2.–			
4.–				1	2.4			
4.–								
4.–								
4.–								
4.–								
4.–								
4.–				1	2.4			
4.–				1	2.–			
4.–								
4.–								
$168	$8.4			14	$30.–			

Pass. continued

Contracts & Shipping Articles		Passports		Registering Documents not ordered from consulate		Certificates of Ostiliendship		Burial		Sum total received on that vessel
No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	
										℔ 5.—
										6.—
										4.—
										4.—
										6.
										4—
										7. 4
										6—
										4—
										6—
										21—
										4—
										4—
										6— 4
										6—
										17—
										4—
										8. 4
										5—
				1	℔ 1.					8.—
										5—
										6—
										4—
										6—
										4—
										4—
										10—
										5—
										15—
										4—
										12—
										10
										6. 4
										5.—
										4—
										4—
										10—
										5—
										7. 4
										6—
										6—
										6—
				1.	℔ 1.					℔ 275. 4

Consular Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks on this Vessel	
Debentures	1 Crew
1 Invoice	
	2 "
1 "	
1 "	
2 " 8 Debentures	
	1 "
1 do	
	2 "
1 "	
	1 "
	2 "
1 "	
1 "	
1 Marine 1 Register 1 Crew	
2 " 2 Debentures	
2 " 2 "	
1 Register 1 Marine 1 Crew	
	1 "
	1 "
	1 "
1 "	
1 "	
1 "	

Consular Statement of Fees continued

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
Lincoln	Luis Mariategui & Co.	1	1.6	1	2	
Patsey B Blount	Master	1	1.6	1	2	1.–
Coquette	Chas Tyng	2	3.–			
Sputterer	Master					
Henry Galveston	De Coninck Spalding & Co.					1.–
Henry Clay	Chas Tyng	2	4.–			
Sartelle	Master					1.–
Cardenas	"					
Cyclops						
Powhatten	"					1
Virginia Antoinett	Drake Brothers & Co.					
Matamora	Master					
Marquis	"					
Cuba	Drake Brothers & Co.					
Orbit	Master					1.–
Pelousas	De Coninck Spalding & Co.					
Savannah	Master	2.	2.–			
Chili	Drake Brothers & Co.					
Judah Jane	Luis Mariategui & Co.	2	3.4	2	4	1.–
Hellespont	"					
Julia Martha	Drake Brothers & Co.					
Catherine	De Coninck Spalding & Co.					1.–
Caledonia	"					
Jno. C. Calhoun	Drake Brothers & Co.	2	3.4			
Pacific	"					
Sultana	De Coninck Spalding & Co.	4	7.–	4	1.–	
Nauvoo	"					
Natchez	Drake Brothers & Co.					1.–
Franklin	Luis Mariategui & Co.	4	5.4	6	1.4	
Gleaner	"	1	1.6	1	2	
Wayne	Master					
Duxbury	Drake Brothers & Co.	2	2.6	3	6	
Argo	De Coninck Spalding & Co.					
Empresario	R Morrison & Co					
Hellespont	Master					1.–
Adaline	Drake Brothers & Co	10	13.6	15	3.6	1.–
Partridge	"					
Wm S. Barr	"	2	3.4	2	4	
Exchange	Master	2	4.–	2	4	
Henrietta	"	1	1.6	1	2	
Sultan	Luis Mariategui & Co.					
Samuel	Master					
	Drake Brothers & Co.					1.–
		39	$61.2	39	$9.6	$12.–

Consular Statement Fee

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Registry &c	Copy of Documents from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Protests
				No	Amt	No	Amt	Amt
$ 4.—								
4.—								
4.—				1	1.4			
4.—								
4 —								
4 —				1	2.4			
4 —				1	2.4			
4 —								
4 —								
4 —				1	2.—			
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —				1	1.4			
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —			$ 17					
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —				1	2.4			
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —				1	2			
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
4 —								
$ 1644			$ 17.—	8.	$ 14.4			

Fees continued

Contracts & Charter parties Amt	Passports No	Passports Amt	Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate No	Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate Amt	Certificates of Citizenship No	Certificates of Citizenship Amt	Burial No	Burial Amt	Sum total received on this vessel
									$ 6.—
									7.—
									8. 4
									5.—
									4.—
									10. 4
									7. 4
									4.—
									4.—
									7.—
									4.—
									4.—
									4.—
									5.—
									4.—
									7. 4
									4.—
									9.—
									4.—
									4.—
									4.—
									5.—
									7. 4
									5.—
									29.—
									4.—
									5.—
									11.—
									6.—
									6. 4
									7. 4
									4.—
									4.—
									5.—
									22. 4
									4.—
									4.—
									10. 4
									6.—
									6.—
									5.—
									4.—
									$ 278. 4

Consular Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks on this vessel			
1 Invoice			
1 "			
	1 Register 1 Manifest, 1 Crew		
	1 "	1 "	1 "
			1 "
			1 "
			1 "
2 Invoices			
			1 "
4 "			
2 "	2 Debenture		
1 "			
			1 "
1 "	1 "		
5 "	5 "		
2 "			
	Endorsing Register		2 "
1 "			
1 " —			

Consulate Statement of Fees continued

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		№	Amt.	№	Amt.	
Rapid	F de Goyri & Co.	1	1.6	1	2	
Dexter	De Connick Spalding & Co	2	4.-			
Obelin	R Moriston & Co					
Frances Lucida	Luis Mariategui & Co.					
Brontes	Master	1	2.-			
Joseph Brown	Drake Brothers & Co					
Red Rover	Luis Mariategui & Co	2	3 4	2	4	
Wm A Parker	Master	3	5.2	3	6	
Wm A Caldwell	Chas Tyng	1	1.6	1	2	
Gazelle	Drake Brothers & Co					$1.-
Pactolus	"					
Mexican	De Connick Spalding & Co					
Peru	Luis Mariategui & Co.					
Bella del Mar	Master	5	8.6	5	1.2	
Cherokee	Drake Brothers & Co.	1	2.-			
Uncas	R Moriston & Co.	1	1.6	1	2	
Angeline	L Mariategui & Co					
Verona	Master	1	3			1.-
Lancet	Luis Mariategui & Co.					
Mary Kimball	De Connick Spalding & Co.					
Curtis	Master	1	2.-			
Lydia	Luis Mariategui & Co.					
Belle	Master	1	1.6	1	2	
Corea	De Connick Spalding & Co.	2	3.4			1.-
Hoogley	Drake Brothers & Co.					
Danl. Webster	De Connick Spalding & Co.					
J. A. Brown	Master					
Hero	Drake Brothers & Co.	1	1.6	1	2	
Genl. Jacon	"					
Plato	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Isadore	F Co de Goyri & Co					
Hero	Master	1	1.6	1	2	
Hardy	De Connick Spalding & Co	1	3.-			
Augusta	Master					
Duroc	De Connick Spalding & Co.					
Panther	Master					
Mason	De Connick Spalding & Co	1	2.-			
Corinth	Drake Brothers & Co.					
Cristoval Colon	"	7	10	9	2.2	1.-
Grafton	De Connick Spalding & Co					
Canton	Drake Brothers & Co.					1.-
Monument	"					
		34	$61,2	26	$6.4	$5

Consular Statement of Fees

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Registry &c	Copy of Documents from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Oaths & Affirmations	
				No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
$ 40									
40				2	4 -				
40				1	2				
40									
40				1	2. 4				
40									
40				1	2. 4				
40									
40									
40				

(continued)

Clds and Cedulas		Passports	Registering Documents ordered from Consulate		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total received on this Vessel
Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	
									$6 ~
									12. ~
									6 ~
									4 ~
									8. 4
									4 ~
									10. 4
									10 ~
									6. ~
									5
									4 ~
									4 ~
									6. 4
									14 ~
									6 ~
									6 ~
									4 ~
									4 ~
									4 ~
									6 ~
									6 ~
									4 ~
									6 ~
									4. ~
									7 ~
									4 ~
									4 ~
									2 ~
									6 ~
									4 ~
									19. 6
									4 ~
									5 ~
									4 ~
									$257. 2

Consular Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks on this vessel	
1 Invoice	
	1 Register 1 Manifest 1 Crew
2 "	1 Crew
3 "	
1 "	
	1 "
5 "	
	1 "
1 "	
	1 "
	1 "
1 "	
	1 "
1 "	
1 "	
	1 "
1 "	
	1 "

A Small Sloop
1 Invoice
4 " 3 Debentures

Consular Statement of Fees continued

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates No.	Certificates Amt.	Oaths No	Oaths Amt.	Noting Protest
Lubec	Drake Brothers & Co					
Gulnare	"	1	2.-			1.-
Charleston	Master	1	2.-			
Luisa	"	3	5.6	3	- 6	1.-
Virginia	"	1	2.2	1	2	
Eagle	"	3	6.-			
Good Hope	"					
Thoosa	"	1	1.6	1	2	
Washington	"					
Pensacola	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Kingston	Drake Brothers & Co					
Lion	Master	3	6.-			
Clarion	"	5	6.4	8	2.-	1.-
Mary Frances	De Coninck Spalding					
John Hale	Master	1	2.-			
Franklin Green	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	2.2			
Virginia	Master					
Thatcher	Luis Mariategui & Co	4	4	8	2.-	
Miotte	Chas Tapping	1	2.-			
Warrior	De Coninck Spalding					1.-
Delaware	Drake Brothers & Co					1.-
Prince de Joinville	Luis Mariategui & Co					1.-
Hudson	Drake Brothers & Co					
Olive Chamberlain	Fco de Goyri & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
George	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Burmah	De Coninck Spalding & Co					
Stephen Phillips	Master					
Claudius	"					
Gladiator	"					1.-
Chilue	Drake Brothers & Co					
Tribune	Master	2	5.-	1	2	
China	Drake Brothers & Co					
Centurion	De Coninck Spalding & Co					
Batavia	"					
Hayne	Drake Brothers & Co	4	7.-	4	1.-	
Geneva	"					1.-
Tartar	"					1.-
Romp	Master	1	2.2			
Morse	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Charles Miller	Drake Brothers & Co	2	3.4	2	4	
Reporter	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Hazard	"	4	7	4	1.-	
		41	$72.4	35	$8.6	$9.-

Consular Statement

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Registry &c	Copy of Documents from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Contracts of Letters
				No	Amt	No	Amt	No
$4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~				2	3 ~			
4 ~								
4 ~				1	5 ~			
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~				1	4.4			
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~			$2					
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~				2.	4 ~			
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
4 ~								
$168			$2	6	$16.4			

...gus Continued

...facts & ...ter parties		Passports		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total received on
...n	Amt	No.	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	This Vessel.
										£ 1 4 -
										7 -
										6 -
										14. 4
										6. 4
										15 -
										4 -
										6 -
										4 -
										6 -
										4 -
										14. 4
										13. 4
										4 -
										6 -
										6. 4
										4 -
										10 -
										6 -
										5 -
										5 -
										7 -
										4 -
										6 -
										6 -
										4 -
										4 -
										4 -
										5 -
										4 -
										13. 2
										4 -
										4 -
										4 -
										12 -
										5 -
										5 -
										6 -
										10 -
										8 -
										4
										12 -
										£ 276. 6

Consular Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks on this vessel

/ Crew
/ "
/ desertion
/ "

2 Invoice

/ Register / Marine / Crew

1 "

1 "

/ Register / Marine, / Crew

2 " 3 Debentures

/ Crew
/ desertion

4 Debentures

/ Crew

1 "

1 "

4 "

/ desertion

2 "

4 "

Consular Statement of Fees Continued

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No	Amt	No	Amt	
Virginia Antoinette	R. Rosidow & Co	1	1.6	1	- 2	
Cabinet	De Comick Spalding & Co	1	1.6	1	- 2	
Flora	F. de Goyri & Co	1	1.6	1	- 2	
Caledonia	Drake Brothers & Co					
Francis Ashby	"	2	3.4	2	4	
Margarets	Master					
Delta	"	1	1.6	1	2	
Wm Engs	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Abigale & Elizer	Master					$1.-
Roman	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	2.-			
Statira	Drake Brothers & Co	2	3.-			
Wm A Turner	Master					
Enterprize	De Comick Spalding & Co					
Timor	"					1.-
Caravan	Chas Tyng	2	5.-			
Russia	F. de Goyri & Co	3	5.4	2	4	1.-
Sebago	"					
Monument	Drake Brothers & Co					
Lorenzo	Master					
Oregon	"					
Wesphal Brown	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Barque	"	4	7.-	4	1.-	
Mary & Elizabeth	F. de Goyri & Co					1.-
Wm C. Calhoun	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1.6	1	2	1.-
Statira	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Freighter	F. de Goyri & Co					
Rapid	Drake Brothers & Co	18	20.2	33	8.2	1.-
Marquis	Master					
Natchez	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1.6	1	2	
Timoleon	Master	1	2.-			
Danl Webster	De Comick & Spalding					
Trenton	Chas Tyng	1	2.-			
H Lawrence	Master					
Franklin	De Comick & Spalding	1	1.6	1	2	1.-
York	Drake Brothers & Co					
Eastern Star	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	2.-			1.-
Nestor	"					
Jane Rodd	Drake Brothers & Co	1	2.			
Champlain	"					
Ork	"	1	1.6	1	2	
Equinoxes	Master	2	4.-			
Aurora	"					
		48	$78.-	49	$12.2	$8.-

Consular Statement of Fe

Deposit of Ships Papers	Surveys Registry &c	Copy of Documents from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Fe... papers
				No.	Amt	No	Amt	Amt
$ 4.—								
4.—								
4.—								
4.—								
4.—								
4.—				1	2.4			
4.—				1	2.4			
4.—				1	2.4			
4.—								
4.—								
4.—				1	2.4			
4.—								
4.—								
4.—								
4.—				1	2.—			
4.—								
4.—								
4.—								
4.—				

Fees Continued

Contracts & parties	Passports		Registering Documents not received from Consulate		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total received on this vessel.
Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	
									6.-
									6.-
									6.-
									4.-
									8.-
									6.4
									8.4
									7.4
									4.-
									6.-
									11.4
									4.-
									4.-
									5.-
									11.-
									11.-
									4.-
									4.-
									4.-
									4.-
									6.-
									12.-
									5.-
									7.-
									4.-
									4.-
									33.4
									4.-
									6.-
									6.-
									4.-
									6.-
									5.-
									6.-
									7.-
									4.-
									6.-
									6.-
									11.-
									6.-
									21.4
									6.4
									$294.4

Consular Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks

1 Invoice			
1 "			
1 "			
2 "			1 desertion
1 "			1 "
			1 "
			1 discharge
	1 Certy Crew & 1 Crew List		1 desertion
	1 "	& 1 "	Endorsing Register
2 Invoices		1 Crew	
1 "			
4 "			
1 "			
3 "	15 Debentures		
1 "			1 Crew list
			1 " "
1 "			
			1 " "
			1 " "
1 "			
			1 "
			1 desertion

No. 11. –

Consular Statement of Fees continued

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No	Amt	No	Amt	
Angela	Drake Brothers & Co					
Uncas	Master	3	5. 2	3	6	
Juno	Drake Brothers & Co					
Elsworth	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	
Velasco	"	2	3. 4	2	4	
Elizabeth	Master	2	2. 6	3	6	1 –
Hero	"	1	1. 6	1	2	
Warrior	De Cominck Spalding & Co					1 –
Arab	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Rocket	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	1 –
Lorre	"	2	4 –			
Bell	Master					
Onelia	Drake Brothers & Co	1	1	2	4	1
Venice	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Canonicas	Master					
Havana	Drake Brothers & Co	3	5. 2	3	6	
Emporium	"					
Canary	"	1	1. 6	1	2	
Wyandotte	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	
Hayne	Drake Brothers & Co	3	5. 2	3	6	
Ceylon	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	
Agenoria	De Cominck & Co					
Rochambeau	"	1	1. 6	1	2	
Pateipsco	Master	2	3. 4	2	4	1 –
Empresario	"	1	1. 6	1	2	1 –
Lancet	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	1 –
Virginia Antoinette	Master	1	2 –			
Clio	Luis Mariategui & Co	1	1. 6	1	2	
Motto	"					
Dunlap	F de Goyri & Co					
Cabinet	Master	1	2 –			1 –
Bohemia	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Mc Lellan	"	3	5. 2	3	6	
Hull	Master					1 –
Dulah	"					
Enterprize	De Cominck Spalding					
Union	Master					
Washington	F de Goyri & Co					
Guatemala Packet	Meister	1	2 –			
Ontario	Drake Brothers & Co					
Chester	"					
Rome	De Cominck Spalding & Co					
		34	59. 2	31	6.	9. –

Consular Statement of

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Registry &	Copy of Documents from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney	
				No.	Amt.	No	Amt.
$ 4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–				1	2.–		
4.–				1	2.4		
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–				1	2		
4.–							
4.–	$ 8.4	$ 8.4	$ 17				
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–				2	4.–		
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–				2	4.4		
4.–							
4.–							
4.–				1	2.4		
4.–							
4.–							
2.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
$ 166	$ 8.4	$ 8.4	$ 17.–	8	$ 17.4		

Deposits by other parties		Passports		Registering Documents not otherwise stated		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total received on this vessel
	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	No	Amt	
										$ 4 -
										10 -
										4 -
										6 -
										10 -
										11 -
										6 -
										5 -
										4 -
										7 -
										10 -
										4 -
										40. 4
										4 -
										4 -
										10 -
										8 -
										6 -
										6 -
										10 -
										6 -
										4 -
										6 -
										9 -
										7 -
										7 -
										6 -
										6 -
										4 -
										4 -
										11 - 4
										4 -
										10 -
										7 - 4
										4 -
										4 -
										2 -
										4 -
										6
										4
										4
										4
										$ 293 - 4

Consular Statement of Fees continued

					General Remarks on this Vessel
3	Invoice				
1	"				
2	"				
1	"	1	Debenture	1	desertion
1	"				
1	"			1	Crew List 1 desertion
		1	Debenture		
3	"				
1	"				
1	"				
2	"				
1	"				
1	"				
1	"				
				1	Crew List
1	"				
				1	Crew List
3	"				
				1	desertion
				1	Crew List

No 12.

Consulate Statement of Fees continued

Names of Vessels	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered	Certificates		Oaths		Noting Protest
		No	Amt	No	Amt	
Hellespont	Drake Brothers & Co	16	£ 19 -	28	7 -	£1 -
Saladin	Chas. Tyng					
Talma	De Cosmos Spalding & Co					
Denmark	Luis Mariategui & Co					
Angeline	"					
David Pratt	Drake Brothers & Co	3	5. 2	3	6	
Ships Boy	"					
Alicia	Drake Brothers & Co	4	7 -	4		1 -
Osprey	Chas. Tyng					
Ochico	De Cosmeck & Spalding	1	1. 6	1	2	
Frames	"	1	1. 6	1	2	
Angola	Drake Brothers & Co					
New York	Fole Goyri & Co					
Albano	Master					
		25	£ 34. 6	37	£ 9. 2	£ 2.
31 Fishing Smacks	Masters	-	- -	-	- -	- -
	Sundry Merchants	58	£ 132	12	3. -	

Consular Statement

Deposit of Ships papers	Surveys Registry &c	Copy of Documents from record	Extending Protest	Declarations		Powers of Attorney		Protests	
				No.	Amt	No.	Amt.		
$6-				1	$3-				
4-				1	2-				
4-									
4-									
4-									
4-									
4-				1	2-				
4-		$2-							
4-									
4-									
4-									
4-		-		1	2-				
4-									
4-									
$56		$2-		4	$9-				
$62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	$16.4				19	$15.1		

Fees Continued

Contracts and Quarter Masters		Passports		Registering Documents not entered from Consulate		Certificates of Citizenship		Burial		Sum total received on this vessel
No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	No.	Amt	
										34 ~
										6. ~
										4. ~
										4. ~
										4 ~
										10 ~
										6 ~
										15. ~
										4 ~
										6 ~
										6 ~
										6 ~
										4 ~
										4 ~
										$113. ~
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62. ~
15/1	$15									323. 6
		Commissions on U. S. Vessels &c								1211. ~
						page	No	1		334. 4
						"	"	2		273. 4
						"	"	3		271. 4
						"	"	4		247. ~
						"	"	5		298. 4
						"	"	6		275. 4
						"	"	7		278 4
						"	"	8		257. 2
						"	"	9		276. 6
						"	"	10		294 4
						"	"	11		293. 4
						Total Amount of Fees				$4811. ~

N. P. Phil.

Consular Statement of Fees continued

General Remarks on this vessel

4 Invoice 12 Debentures 1 Crew
1 "

3 "
1 Crew
3 " 1 "

1 .
1 "
1 "

No 1.

Consular Return

of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of June 1841. inclusive.

Date of arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in American	Crew in Foreign	Where from
Jany 2	Barque	Fairfield	198	W. Curtis	6	3	Mobile
"	Ship	Hellespont	249	R Ellis	10	4	New York
"	Barque	Amos Patten	250	J. O. Thompson	7	2	Amsterdam
"	Schooner	Kite	97	Hugh Martin	6	1	New Orleans
"	Brig	El Caballero	164	W. H. Huffington	7	3	Bonaire
"	"	Agenoria	204	J. H Parsons	7	2	Jamaica
4	Schr:	Patapsco	91	A Springer	5	2	Mobile
"	"	Canary	137	Daniel Goodall	5	1	Darien
"	Ship	Congress	395	Caleb Adams	5	9	Liverpool
"	Schooner	Pearle	99	R H. Pearce	6		Mobile
"	Steamer	Natchez	793	Jas. Sailer	26	10	New Orleans
7	Brig	Abbey Me.	182	E Strout	6	2	Portland
"	Schooner	Franklin Green	115	Wm Smith	6	1	New Port
"	Brig	Motto	147	Jno Dearing	5	2	Portland
"	"	Eastern Star	231	Chs W. Dennison	8		Portland
"	"	Lima	261	Noah Nason	8	2	Kennebunk
"	"	Rosle	212	S. H Cady	8	2	Providence
"	"	Bulah	227	Jas Knight	9	-	Portland
8	"	Plato	205	Chas. B. David	9	-	Portland
"	"	Sebago	228	H Y. Coffin	8	1	Portland
9	"	Gov.r Robbins	155	Jas Keene	7	.	Eastport
"	Schooner	Tasso	146	Jas. Burdick	7	.	Newport
"	"	David Pratt	146	Jno Y Pratt	6	2	Turks Island
"	Brig	Howell	110	W. J. Kennedy	5	2	Charleston
"	"	Empresario	118	M Hernandez	9		New Orleans
"	Schr:	Adrian	150	H J. Tyler	6	1	Nuevitas
"	Brig	Clio	215	A Marweck	9	-	Portland
"	"	Mc Lellan	264	Isaac Orr	9	-	Bath
"	Bargad	Wolga	286	G H. Turner	11	-	Bath
"	Brig	Gleaner	214.	A Richardson	7	1	Wiscasset
"	Schooner	Geneva	106	J. G. Nixon	6	2	New Orleans
"	"	Red Rover	99	Chas Penfield	6	-	Savannah
12	Brig	Deborah	114	Luther Hardy	4	2	New Orleans
13	Barque	New World	229	B Young Jr	7	2	Boston
"	Brig	George	146	Jno Grimes	7	-	Portland
14	Schooner	Mary Ann	142	H Fitzgerald	6	1	Kingston
"	"	Virginia Antoi	59	Henry Place	6	1	Charleston
"	"	Hayne	138	R. L. Morris	7	2	Charleston
15	Barque	Rochelle	286	Jas H. Hutchins	9	2	Portland
"	Schooner	Theodore	83	H R Howland	3	2	Baltimore
"	"	Ann A Parker	86	Jas Collins	6	-	Mobile
			7747		300	67	

Consular Return

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amt Cargo land
Gardiner		Lumber		
New York		Assorted		
Bangor		Ballast		
Vienna		Flour & Sand		
Baltimore		Salt		
Providence		Ballast		
Mobile		Lumber		
Salem		Ditto		
Portland		Dry Goods & Hardware		
Bristol		Lumber & Cotton		
New York		Assorted		
Portland		Lumber		
New Port		Potatoes & Onions		
Portland		Lumber		
Portland		Ditto		
Hancock		Ditto		
Providence		Provisions		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Ditto		
Portland		Ditto		
Calais		Ditto		
New Port		Potatoes Hay &c		
N Yarmouth		Salt		
Charleston		Rice		
New Orleans		Cotton		
East Haddon		Ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Ditto		
Boston		Ditto		
Mt Desert		Ditto		
Geneva		Flour Laid		
Kingston		Rice		
Rochester		Pork Laid		
Bangor		Assorted		
Portland		Lumber		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Charleston		Rice		
Charleston	Key West	Ditto		
Portland		Lumber		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Fall River		Cotton		

Continued

Cargo outwards.	Value of Outward	Crew out		Date of Departure
		Americans	Foreigners	
Coffee & Cigars		6	3	Janr 18
Sugar & Cigars		10	4	" 27
Sugar		7	2	March 26
				Janr 15
Ballast		7	3	Feby 5
Molasses		7	2	March 27
Coffee Sugar & Cigars		5	2	Janr 16
Molasses		5	1	March 11
				March 2
Coffee & Fruit		6		Feby 11
Coffee & Fruit		26	10	Janr 9
Molasses		6	2	March 26
Molasses & Fruit		6	1	Feby 1
Rum Coffee		5	2	Janr 27
Molasses		8		March 1
Sugar		8	2	" 16
Molasses Sugar & Coffee		8	2	Feby 18
Molasses		9		" 9
Molasses Sugar & Coffee		9		" 6
Molasses		8	1	March 1
Sugar		7		Janr 25
Coffee & Cigars		7		Feby 22
Molasses		6	2	" 24
Sugar & Molasses		5	2	" 5
Coffee & Fruit		9		Janr 16
Sugar Coffee &c		6	1	Feby 19
Molasses		9		March 1
Ditto		9		" 8
Sugar		8	3	" 31
Molasses & Cigars		7	1	" 2
Coffee & Cigars		6	2	Janr 23
Sugar		6		" 28
Sugar & Coffee		4	2	" 30
Molasses		7	2	March 24
Ditto		7		May 11
Ditto		6	1	Janr 28
Fruit		6	1	" 16
Coffee Cigars &c		7	2	" 15
Sugar Molasses &c		9	2	March 2
				Janr 16
Coffee & Fruit		6		" 23
		283	58	

Consular Return continued

General Remarks	
Mobile	
New York	
Matanzas	
Sold to Foreigners	
Santa Cruz	
Boston	
Mobile	
Boston	
Sold to Foreigners	
Mobile	
New Orleans	
Baltimore	
Savannah	
Laguna	
Boston	
St Petersburgh	
Providence	
New York	
Portland	
Portland	
Philadelphia	
New Orleans	
Fall River	
Charleston	
New Orleans	
New Orleans	
Portland	
Boston	
Cowes & Market	
Boston	
New Orleans	
Charleston	
New Orleans	
Boston	
Boston	
Savannah	
New Orleans	
Charleston	
Boston	
Sold to Foreigners	
Mobile	

Consular Return continued

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Whence From
Apl 15	Brig	Cuba	188	B. R. Latham	7	2	New Orleans
"	"	Samos	243	Page & Brewer	10	2	Boston
"	"	Samuel & John	200	Albert Jewit	9	.	Bath
16	Schooner	Henry A Reed	131	Wm Beale	5	1	Wilmington
18	Brig	Mary	228	Jno B. Sandy	6	3	Portland
"	Schooner	Peckamscau	163	Wm M Silvey	7	.	Georgetown
"	Brig	Denmark	162	Thos D. Wyman	6	2	Bath
"	"	Caledonia	299	Jno Drummond	9	3	Bath
"	Barque	Wallace	300	Wm H. Kelly	11	2	Boston
"	Schooner	Fanny Elssler	145	Thos Dukehart	5	2	Jamaica
"	Brig	Magnolia	131	Lemard W Merril	6	1	Bath
"	"	Caroline	209	Jno Edmonds	8	.	Portland
19	"	Oglethorpe	132	J. B. Sanner	8	1	Savannah
"	"	Mary Helen	158	John Hayman	8	.	St Jago de Cuba
"	"	Charles	120	Eb Dyer	6	1	New Orleans
20	Schooner	Josh Brown	90	Jno Reed	6	1	Mobile
21	Brig	Alexander	198	Chas Rauch	6	5	Batavia
"	Schooner	Caledonia	58	R. S. Hubbard	6	.	New York
"	"	Batavia	162	Isaac Gickey	7	.	Charleston
22	Brig	Amethyst	138	Amos B Simpson	7	-	New York
"	"	North Bend	176	F G. Sparks	7	1	Buckport
"	"	Hogan	255	Gideon Stanwood	7	1	Portland
23	"	Kotoff	220	Jeremy O Cushing	6	2	Cienfuegos
"	"	Carpenthwaite	170	J L Nobre	4	4	St Jago
"	"	Hollander	267	Chas A. Pamlet	9	2	Boston
25	Schooner	Washington	64	B R Hawkins	4	1	Key West
"	Brig	Grundy Turk	195	Eb N. Plummer	7	1	Brunswick
"	Schooner	Euphrates	85	Henry Benners	4	1	Key West
"	Brig	Princess Inville	148	R P. Gardner	7	1	New York
26	Schooner	Madawaska	131	Elisha Small	5	1	Bath
"	Brig	Lawrence H. Adams	145	W. W. Rogers	6	2	Mobile
"	"	Chili	111	E Butler	6	1	Charleston
27	Steamer	Natchez	790	Josh Smiler	26	10	New Orleans
"	Brig	Leonora	195	Saml D. Sharp	8		New Orleans
"	"	Curtis	250	Jno D Griffing	10	1	Boston
"	"	Canton	127	A. M. Staples	6	1	Portland
"	"	Cocheco	197	Nathl Pendleton	7	1	Wilmington
"	"	Rebecca & Esther	222	Jno W Fisher	8	2	Curacoa
"	Ship	Rigas	345	Wm Williams	4	10	London (England)
28	"	Romulus	366	Josh Webster	5	9	Amsterdam
"	Barque	Sultan	354	Saml Pearson	11	3	Boston
"	Brig	Emeline	133	Hy Mc Gilvery	6	-	Georgetown
"	Barque	Falmouth	278	Jno Davis Jr	10	2	Trinidad
			8684		316	83	

Consular Ret

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards	Value of inwards	Amt. Cargo landed
New York		Flour Lard Candles &c		
Boston		Hoops Onions Candles &c		
Boston		Lumber		
Boston		Ditto		
Portland		Ditto		
Bangor		Ditto		
Bath		Ditto		
Bath		Ditto		
Boston		Fish Candles &c		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
Portland		Ditto		
Savannah		Rice		
Salem		Fish		
New York		Flour & Lard		
Fall river		Cotton & Butter		
New Orleans		Ballast		
New York		Assorted		
Belfast		Lumber		
Sullivan		Empty Hhds		
Orland	Matanzas	Lumber		
Portland		Lumber & Fish		
Marblehead		Ballast		
Philadelphia		Ditto		
Boston		Candles Fish &c		
New York		Wood & Fish		
Cherryfield		Lumber		
New York		Ballast		
Newport		Provisions		
Bath		Lumber		
Hampden		Ditto & Horses		
Charleston		Rice		
New York		Cotton Flour & Lard		
New York		Tobacco Flour & Lard		
New York		Assorted		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Ditto		
New Haven		Salt		
Kennebunk		Ballast		
Portland		Ditto		
Boston		Fish & Empty Hhds		
Bangor		Lumber		
Portland		Ballast		

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of departure
		Americans	Foreigners	
Coffee Sugar & Cigars		7	2	Feby 13
Sugar & Cigars		10	2	March 31
Ballast		9		Feby 26
Sugar & Molasses		5	1	" 24
Molasses		6	3	March 12
Molasses		7	-	Feby 25
Ballast		6	2	" 20
Sugar		9	3	April 7
Sugar		11	2	Feby 10
				" 13
Molasses		6	1	March 27
Ballast		8	-	Feby 12
Molasses Coffee Fruit & Cigars		8	1	" 1
Sugar &c		8	-	" 16
Coffee & Fruit		6	1	" 1
Coffee Cigars & Fruit		6	1	Jany 26
				March 21
Coffee Cigars & Fruit		6		Jany 28
Sugar & Molasses		7		March 1
Molasses		7	1	" 5
Ballast		7	1	Feby 13
Molasses		7	1	" 25
Sugar		6	3	" 25
Sugar & Cigars		4	4	" 26
Sugar		9	2	" 9
Coffee & Cigars		4	1	" 6
Sugar & Molasses		7	1	March 11
Ballast		4	1	Feby 19
Molasses		7	1	" 27
Molasses		5	1	April 7
Ballast		6	2	Feby 23
Coffee & Cigars		6	1	" 1
Coffee & Fruit		26	10	" 1
Coffee & Cigars		8	-	" 19
Sugar		10	1	April 26
Molasses		6	1	March 31
Mollases		7	1	" 13
Sugar &c		8	2	Feby 19
Sugar		4	10	March 22
Ballast		10	4	" 6
Sugar		11	3	April 19
Molasses & Coffee		6		Feby 20
Sugar & Molasses		10	2	March 2
		310	73	

Consular Return continued

General Remarks

New Orleans
Boston
Boston
Baltimore
Portland put back leaky to discharge part of her cargo
Boston
Ballast
Cowes & Market
Matanzas
Sold to Foreigners
New York
Matanzas
Savannah
Boston
New York
Mobile
Sold to Foreigners
St Josephs
New York
New Port
Matanzas
Matanzas
New York
New York
Matanzas
Mobile
New York
Key West
Savannah
Boston
Matanzas
Matanzas
New Orleans
New Orleans
Ghent
Boston
Boston
New York
Cowes & Market
Matanzas
Cowes & Market
Georgetown
Boston

Consular Return continued

Date of arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in American	Crew in Foreigners	Where from
Jan'y 29	Brig	Sublime	250	W.F. Drinkwater	8	1	Portland
" "	Schooner	Susan	107	Atkins Taylor	5	1	Apalachicola
" "	"	Guatemala Packet	84	Hector Jackson	5	2	Belize
" "	"	Alicia	100	Jno. B Corner	6	2	Trinidad
" "	Brig	Tarquina	210	Josh Ludlam	8	3	St Jago de Cuba
" "	"	Sabine	219	Nathl Merril	7	2	Bath
" "	"	Agnes	206	John Wilson	7	2	Portland
" 30	Schooner	Hero	126	Jas B. McConnel	7	2	New Orleans
" "	Brig	Ceylon	142	J. C. Trott	6	1	Bath
" "	Barque	Merlin	313	Abner Goodhue	13	-	Amsterdam
Feb'y 1	Brig	New York	146	S Merryman	6	1	Bath
" "	Barque	Rapid	189	R. L. Ward	11	2	New York
" "	Brig	Packet	140	Edw.d Curtis	7	.	Wilmington
" "	Schooner	United States	150	David Alexander	6	.	New York
" 2	Ship	Caravan	330	W Mitchell Jr.	6	7	Amsterdam
" 3	Barque	Juno	295	Albert A Farnham	10	4	Curacoa
" "	Schooner	Centurion	147	Libbens Curtis	6	1	St Marys (Ga)
" 4	Brig	Susan Jane	262	H. Winslow	7	2	Portland
" 5	Schooner	Belle	84	A. Moore	6	2	Mobile
" "	"	Ohio	126	Hd. J. Wingate	6	1	St Thomas
" "	"	Example	143	Josh Bryant	7	.	Machias
" 6	"	Augusta	98	Joy Pott	6	.	Mobile
" 8	"	Lucy	116	D. Chase	4	2	Apalachicola
" "	"	David B. Smull	96	A. G. Boyce	5	.	Mobile
" "	"	Matamora	83	Wm Winslow	6	1	Mobile
" 9	"	October	114	E. G. Doane	4	1	Charleston
" "	Brig	Ajax	148	J. C Thompson	7	1	New Orleans
" 10	Schooner	Harriet Smith	99	D. Smith	7	.	New York
" "	"	Doric	98	H Rautiford	6	2	Tampico
" 11	Sloop	Mount Vernon	52	J Walker	5	1	Key West
" "	Brig	Tribune	161	C. H Dearborn	8	2	New Orleans
" "	Schooner	Undine	133	F Harding	5	.	Bondine
" 12	"	Virginia Antoinette	59	Henry Place	5	1	Charleston
" "	"	Wm A Parker	86	Geo Collins	6	-	Mobile
" 13	Barque	Obelin	331	Jas N. Knapp	10	3	New York
" "	Ship	Ariosto	362	Geo Coffin	12	3	Boston
" "	Barque	Gulnare	273	R Wheatland	11	2	Boston
" "	Brig	John L. Dayton	174	Josh F. Burnett	6	3	New Orleans
" "	"	Lancet	150	J Firude	7	2	Charleston
" 15	Schooner	Hayne	108	R. L. Morris	6	2	Charleston
" "	"	Fruiterer	129	W.S. Rowe	6	2	New York
" "	Ship	Cristobal Colon	341	Benj Smith	11	2	New York
" "	Schooner	Fred.k A Tupper	95	Lorenzo D Morgan	9	-	Savannah
			7075		302	66	

Condular Return

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards	Value of inwards	Amt Ca... Lands
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Pine Wood & Oysters		
Baltimore		Indigo Hides &c		
Baltimore		Ballast		
New York		ditto		
Portland		Lumber		
Portland		ditto		
New Orleans		Flour & Lard		
Bath		Lumber		
Boston		Ballast		
Harpswell		Lumber		
New York		Assorted		
Boston		Lumber		
Harrington		Empty Hhds &c		
Newbury Port		Ballast		
Boston		Salt Cheese &c		
Ironsport	Trinidad	Lumber		
Portland		ditto		
Norwich		Cotton		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Machias		Lumber		
Saybrook		Cotton & Lard		
North Yarmouth		Lumber		
Baltimore		Flour		
Warren		Cotton		
Kingston		Rice & Fish		
New York		Flour & Lard		
Sag Harbour		Assorted		
New Orleans		Hides & Beef		
Key West		Flour		
New Orleans		Assorted		
Boston		Salt		
Charleston		Rice		
Fall River		Ballast		
New York		Oil & Empty Hhds		
Boston		Empty Hhds Shooks		
Boston		Shooks Empty Hhds &c		
Baltimore		Flour		
Charleston		Rice		
Charleston	Key West	ditto		
New York		Assorted		
New York		ditto		
Baltimore		Bread & Butter		

continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of departure
		American	Foreign	
Molasses		8	1	March 22
Coffee & Molasses		5	1	Feby 15
Coffee Sugar & Cigars		5	2	" 24
Molasses		6	2	" 13
Ballast		8	3	" 10
Molasses		7	2	" 24
Molasses		7	2	March 18
Coffee Cigars & Fruit		7	2	Feby 8
Molasses		6	1	March 6th
Sugar		13	-	" 13
Molasses		6	1	" 6
Sugar & Cigars		11	2	" 24
Ballast		7		Feby 19
Ballast		6	-	" 1st
Sugar		6	7	May 24
Sugar & Cigars		10	4	March 16
Ballast		6	1	Feby 26
Molasses		6	1	April 7
Coffee & Fruit		6	2	Feby 17
Ballast		6	1	" 17
Molasses		7	-	March 17
Coffee & Fruit		6		Feby 27
Molasses & Coffee		4	2	" 24
Ballast		5		" 23
Coffee & Fruit		6	1	" 17
Coffee		4	1	" 17
Sugar & Cigars		7	1	March 31
Fruit		7		Feby 17
Fruit		6	2	" 23
Ballast		5	1	" 17
Assorted		8	2	May 14
Molasses		5		Feby 26
Coffee		5	1	" 19
Coffee		6		" 19
Ballast		10	3	April 21
Sugar		12	3	March 10
Sugar		6	3	" 27
Sugar & Fruit		7	2	Feby 24
Coffee Cigars &c		6	2	" 15
Fruit		6	2	" 20
Fruit		6	2	" 20
Sugar Coffee & Cigars		14	2	" 26
Coffee Bread & Cigars		6	-	March 3
		296	65	

Consular Return continued

General Remarks		
Portland		
Apalachicola		
Belize		
Baltimore		
New Orleans		
Boston		
Portland		
New Orleans		
Portland		
St. Petersburgh		
Baltimore		
New York		
Matanzas		
Matanzas		
Cowes & Market		
New York		
St. Mary's		
Portland		
Mobile		
Baltimore		
Boston		
New Orleans		
Apalachicola		
Key West		
Mobile		
Matanzas		
New Orleans	Jacob Brewer master	
New York		
New Orleans		
Key West		
Sierre Leon	Oscar E. Edwards master	
Wilmington		
New Orleans		
Mobile		
Matanzas		
St. Petersburgh		
New York		
Charleston		
Charleston		
New York		
New York		
New York		
Savannah		

Consular Return continued

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: American	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
Feb 15	Schooner	Octavia	98	Wm A Wade	6	1	Boston
" "	"	Joseph Brown	90	L N Reed	6	1	Mobile
" 16	"	Bella del Mar	126	S W Randall	5	1	New Orleans
" "	Brig	Catherine	131	Joel Bonney	6	2	Charleston
" 17	"	Empresario	118	M Hernandez	10	.	New Orleans
" 18	Steamer	Columbia	423	Henry Windle	21	2	Charleston
" "	"	Natchez	792	Jas Smiley	25	8	New Orleans
" 20	Ship	Wm Engs	310	E P Coe	10	3	Norfolk
" "	Brig	Isabella	184	Wm Brothers	7	3	Kingston
" 22	"	Cyclops	227	R Rodgers	8	2	New York
" "	Barque	Natchez	300	A Burwell	11	2	Boston
" "	Schooner	Mary Ann	142	H Fitzgerald	6	1	Savannah
" 23	Brig	Elizabeth	152	Jno J Remington	7	2	Philadelphia
" "	Ship	Germany	448	Wm Rummer	11	4	Boston
" 25	Schooner	Henry Clay	55	S J Foster	4	1	Mobile
" "	"	Halcyon	115	Jno Moore	6		Belfast
" "	Brig	China	182	Jos h Small	6	2	St Marys (Geo)
" "	Barque	Mary Ballard	260	Mos Parkinson	5	2	Boston
" "	Ship	Clarendon	537	E Sampson	12	14	Boston
" 26	Schooner	Philanthropist	86	Isaiah Long	5	-	Matanzas
" "	Brig	Uncas	140	J B Mc Connel	7	2	New Orleans
" "	Ship	Saracen	397	Jno Devereux	14	2	Boston
" "	Brig	Nonpareil	138	Seth Pope	4	3	Brunswick
" 27	"	Partridge	194	Philip Riley	7	1	Bath
" "	"	Factor	141	Warren Higgins	6	.	New York
March 1	"	Virginia	168	Lewis Baxter	6	1	Wilmington
" "	"	Levant	137	Josh Alexander	7	.	Bath
" "	"	Sarah & Phebe	148	Wm Walker	7	.	Wilmington
" "	Schooner	Jno Allyne	104	Lewis Marston	4	1	Matanzas
" "	"	Virginia	114	J L Burroughs	5	1	Savannah
" "	"	Charles	140	Reuben Rich	5	2	Wilmington
" "	"	Warrior	117	Edw Griffeth	7	1	Charleston
" 2	Barque	Gleaner	289	Horatio Stevens	8	2	Portsmouth
" "	Brig	Malaga	183	Jno A Burgess	8	-	Wilmington
" "	"	Francis Ashby	125	Chas L Randall	6	2	New Orleans
" "	"	Ogdethorpe	132	J B Sumner	6	2	Savannah
" "	Ship	Mason	295	Wm H Allen	10	3	Boston
" "	Barque	Prudent	298	Jas Buffington	11	2	Boston
" "	Brig	Ozarina	218	Isaac Thayer	9	2	Boston
" "	"	Athens	300	Oliver C Jones	10	4	Boston
" 3	Schooner	Hero	126	Pedro Sabate	7	2	New Orleans
" "	"	Daty Chase	100	Wm Thomas	5	.	Savannah
" "	"	Henry Franklin	83	Asa Wright	3	1	Matanzas
			8863		339	75	

Coastwise

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amt. Cargo
New Port		Assorted		
Fall River		Cotton		
Brookhaven		Tobacco & Cotton		
Charleston		Rice		
New Orleans		Cotton		
Charleston		Ballast		
New York		Assorted		
New Port		Fire Wood		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Plymouth		Assorted		
Boston		Ballast		
Baltimore		Rice		
Philadelphia		Assorted		
Boston		Fish Empty Casks &c		
Mobile		Cotton Flour & Lard		
Belfast		Lumber		
Richmond		Ditto		
Boston		Fish Lumber &c		
Boston		Ballast		
Chatham		Rice		
New Orleans		Flour & Lard		
Boston		Fish Candles &c		
Fairhaven		Lumber		
Cranberry Isles		Empty Casks &c		
Bath		Lumber & Potatoes		
Somerset		Lumber		
Bath		Ditto		
New York		Ditto		
Duxbury		Rice & Fish		
Newport		Lumber		
Frankfort		Ditto		
Charleston		Rice		
Gardiner		Ballast		
Somerset		Lumber		
New York		Flour & Lard		
Savannah		Rice		
Salem		Assorted		
New York		Fish Candles & chairs		
Boston		Ballast		
Newbury Port		Shooks &c		
New Orleans		Lard		
Harwich		Lumber		
Barnstaple		Ditto		

Cuba continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of departure
Coffee Sugar & Fruit		6	1	March 23
Coffee Sugar & Cigars		6	1	Feby 20
Coffee		5	1	" 26
Coffee		6	2	" 26
Coffee & Cigars		10	-	March 2
Cigars & Fruit		25	8	Feby 22
Sugar		10	3	May 23
Sugar		7	3	March 13
Sugar		8	2	April 7
Sugar		11	2	" 1
Molasses		6	1	March 4
Sugar & Coffee		7	2	" 9
Sugar		11	4	" 27
Flour & Cotton		4	1	" 3
Molasses & Honey		6		" 27
Ballast		6	2	" 23
Sugar		5	2	April 1
Ballast		12	4	Feby 25
Ballast		5		March 1
Coffee & Sugar		7	2	" 13
Ballast		14	2	" 13
Molasses		4	3	" 29
Molasses		7	1	April 27
Sugar Molasses & Cigars		6	-	March 16
Molasses Coffee & Fruit		6	1	" 27
Molasses		7	.	" 29
Molasses		7	.	April 1
Ballast		4	1	March 5
Molasses		5	1	April 13
Molasses		5	2	" 3
Coffee & Cigars		7	1	" 2
Ballast		8	2	" 16
Molasses		8	-	" 13
Sugar Coffee Sweetmeats & Cigars		6	2	March 20
Molasses & Coffee		6	2	" 13
Sugar		10	3	May 3
Sugar		11	1	June 8
Sulgar		9	2	March 16
Sugar		10	4	April 1
Coffee Cigars & Fruit		7	2	March 20
Sugar Cigars & Tobacco		5		" 18
Molasses & Coffee		3	1	" 6
		318	72	

General Remarks on this Vessel	
New Orleans	
Mobile	
New Orleans	
Charlestow	
New Orleans	
Sold to Spaniards	
New Orleans	
Matanzas	
New York	
Antwerp	
Cowes & Market	
Savannah	
Philadelphia	
St Petersburgh	
Key West	
Baltimore	
Matanzas	
Cowes & Market	
Mobile	
Matanzas	
New Orleans	
Matanzas	
Savannah	
Boston	
New York	
Baltimore	
Boston	
New York	
Matanzas	
Baltimore	
New York	
Charlestow	
Matanzas	
New York	
New Orleans	
Savannah	
St Petersburgh	
Boston	
St Petersburgh	
St Petersburgh	
New Orleans	
New York	
Apalachicola	

Consular Return continued

Date of arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in		Where from
					American	Foreigners	
March 3	Brig	Gallio	144	J. Tilden	6	1	Curacoa
" "	Schooner	W.S. Barr	82	Jas Etchberger	5	1	Nassau
" "	Brig	Benjamin	122	Jas Lubet	5	2	Nassau
" 4	Barque	Brontes	292	Geo J Curtis	11	2	Boston
" "	Brig	Echo	135	Wm Messer	6	1	Wilmington
" 5	Schooner	Seminole	97	J. C. Allen	5	1	Falmouth (Jam)
" "	"	Swallow	123	Thos Eldredge	7	2	Apalachicola
" "	Brig	Lydia	222	Wm Harman	8	1	Portland
" "	"	Eurotas	313	B.S. Crosby	9	4	New York
" "	Schooner	Eagle	81	Robt Wyllie	4	1	Savannah
" 6	Brig	Rapido	233	Jos. Montford	7	2	Curacoa
" 8	Schooner	Ceres	130	J.H. Talbot	4	3	Bath
" "	Barque	Alioth	340	J. B. Toad	12		Baltimore
" "	Brig	Rival	214	J.C. Monroe	6	2	Boston
" "	"	Lincoln	191	B. F. Smith	8	1	Bath
" 9	"	Angeline	196	Wm Barnes	6	2	Bath
" "	"	Falmadge	139	Isaac White	7	1	Portland
" 10	"	Constance	149	J. Patten	7		Portsmouth
" "	Schooner	Hayne	108	R.S. Morrid	7	2	Charleston
" "	"	Henry Clay	55	S. P Forster	5		Key West
" "	Ship	Castella	416	B Loring	12	4	Charleston
" "	Schooner	George & William	140	Jos. Park	6		Wilmington
" 11	"	Caledonia	58	R. S. Hubbard	6		Apalachicola
" "	Brig	Havana	164	Br Gilpatrick	8		New York
" "	"	New Orleans	138	W. O Alden	8		Belfast
" "	Sloop	Petit Maitre	10	Em. Nason	3		Sisal
" "	Ship	Cherokee	412	L. B. Simmons	13	2	Baltimore
" "	Brig	Franklin	196	Geo Brazier	9		Portland
" 12	Schooner	Texas	109	Thos P. Brown	4	2	St Mary's
" "	Ship	Argo	450	J. H Farley	14	4	Boston
" "	Barque	Wyandott	287	O. Farnham	7	3	Frankfort
" "	Brig	Poland	145	Chas Cozzens	7	1	New Port
" "	Ship	Powhatten	598	George Briggs	19	2	Baltimore
" 13	Schooner	Coquette	130	Washington Galt	5	2	Baltimore
" "	Brig	Hazard	157	Billings Woodman	5	2	Portland
" "	"	Howell	110	Chas Leslie	6	2	Charleston
" "	Schooner	Ann A. Parker	86	Geo Collins	0		Mobile
" 15	Brig	Samuel	160	J B. Tolford	6	1	Portland
" "	Schooner	Union	13	G. M. Johnston	4		Key West
" "	"	Two Sons	38	Wm Andrews	5		New Orleans
" "	Steamer	Natchez	793	Jos. Miller	24	10	New Orleans
" "	Brig	Cabinet	191	Jas E Lawton	7	2	Wilmington
" "	"	Pactolus	155	L Merril	7	1	Darien
			8322		326	67	

Coasting Return

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amt. Cargo
Belfast		Salt		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Brunswick		Assorted		
Plymouth		Ditto		
New Port		Lumber		
Vienna		Ballast		
Mystic		Lumber		
Portland	Matanzas	Ditto		
Plymouth		Empty Hhds Dry Goods &c		
Newport		Rice		
Portland		Salt		
Bath		Lumber		
Bath		Ditto		
Portland		Ditto		
Boston		Lumber Pitch &c		
Charleston	Key West	Rice		
Mobile		Ballast		
Boston		Rice		
Boston		Lumber		
New York		Fire Wood		
Boston		Assorted		
Belfast		Lumber		
New Orleans		Log-wood		
Boston		Ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
Bath		Ditto		
Boston		Ballast		
Belfast		Lumber		
Newport		Provisions		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Baltimore		Peruvian Bark		
Portland		Lumber		
Charleston		Rice		
Portland		Lumber		
Fall River		Ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
Key West		Ballast		
New Orleans		Oysters		
New York		Cotton Lard & Flour		
Wilmington		Lumber		
Sedgwick		Ditto		
Norwich		Cotton		
Mobile		Hay & Oates		

continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of Departure
		Americans	Foreigners	
Molasses		6	1	May 1
Assorted		5	2	April 17
Molasses		5	2	March 24
Sugar		11	2	April 21
Molasses		6	1	" 5
Ballast		5	1	March 18
Molasses & Sugar		7	2	" 18
Molasses		8	1	April 27
Sugar		9	4	March 29
Molasses & Fruit		4	1	" 17
Molasses		7	2	April 20
Molasses		4	3	April 3
Sugar		12		May 10
Molasses		6	2	April 5
Molasses		8	1	" 27
Molasses		6	2	" 24
Molasses		7	1	April 13
Ballast		7		" 1
Sugar Coffee & Molasses		7	2	March 13
				April 6
Ballast		12	4	" 6
Molasses		6	-	" 23
Molasses Coffee Sugar & Fruit		6	-	March 23
Coffee		8	-	" 23
Molasses		8	-	" 31
Wine & Liquors		3	-	" 22
Sugar		13	2	" 24
Molasses		9		May 3
Ballast		14	2	March 27
Sugar		14	4	April 17
Molasses		7	3	June 15
Molasses		7	1	April 7
Ballast		19	2	" 7
				" 3
Sugar & Cigars		5	2	May 19
Rice same Cargo		6	2	March 29
Coffee & Cigars		6		" 17
Molasses		6	1	April 20
Ballast		14	-	March 17
Coffee & Fruit		5	-	" 23
Sugar Coffee & Cigars		24	10	" 20
Molasses		7	2	May 19
Molasses & Cigars		7	1	April 23
		316	64	

Consular Returns continued

General Remarks	
Boston	
Wallis	Chief Ranch master
New York	
Matanzas	
Boston	
Matanzas	
Apalachicola	
Portland	
Matanzas	
Savannah	
Boston	
Bath	
Lowell Market	
Boston	
Bath	
Boston	
Portland	
Matanzas	
Charleston	
Sold to Foreigners	
Matanzas	
Boston	
Apalachicola	
Matanzas	
Matanzas	
Campeachy	
Matanzas	
Portland	
Matanzas	
St. Petersburgh	
Boston	
New Port	
Matanzas	
Sold to Foreigners	
New York	
Matanzas	
Mobile	
Portland	
Key West	
Mobile	
New Orleans	
Providence	
Darien	

Consular Returns continued

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in American	Crew in Foreign	Where from
March 15	Schooner	Belle	84	Andrew Morse	5	2	Mobile
" "	"	Sol.k Brown	90	Wm. H. Reed	6	.	Mobile
" 16	Ship	John Hale	368	Joseph Perkins	10	3	Norfolk
" 17	Brig	Thoroda	110	Michael Perrow	5	2	Savannah
" "	"	Opelousas	161	Jas. T. Forest	9		Key West
" "	Barque	Peru	271	Jas. G Bailey	8	3	Boston
" "	Schooner	Hallettsport	126	Danl Pierce	5	1	Plymkport
" "	Ship	Duxbury	309	Jno. G Giddings	10	4	Boston
" 18	Schooner	Ada	125	Alex.r Wiley	6	1	New Orleans
" "	"	Orbit	138	E. E. Houdlett	6	.	Machias
" 20	Brig	George	160	J. C. Baker	7	.	Wilmington
" "	Schooner	Jas Henry	83	Baxter D Kelly	6		St Martin's
" "	"	Pacific	126	Math.w Madigan	2	5	New York
" 22	"	Virg.a Antonietta	59	Henry Race	4	2	New Orleans
" "	"	Red Rover	99	C. Penfield	5	1	Charleston
" "	Brig	Delaware	117	Jas Robb	7	1	Charleston
" "	"	Chili	111	Easton Butler	7	1	Charleston
" "	Barque	Isadore	240	Jas. L. Springer	9	.	Boston
" "	Schooner	Dexter	88	Isaac Henry	5	2	Charleston
" "	"	Centurion	147	Libbens Curtis	6	1	St Mary's
" "	Barque	Levant	147	Ephraim Hall	7	2	Matanzas
" "	Schooner	F. A Brown	43	Wm G Dewy	4	.	Key West
" "	Brig	Hudson	154	Jos Saunders	7	.	Frankport
" "	"	Jn.o C. Calhoun	117	Richd Bullen	5	2	Charleston
" "	Schooner	Julia & Martha	144	J. Reed	6	.	Wiscasset
" 23	Brig	Angola	137	Geo. Hagar	7	1	Charleston
" "	Schooner	Sultana	116	Josiah A Hall	6	.	Georgetown
" 24	"	Metamora	83	William Winslow	4	1	Mobile
" "	Brig	Henrietta	231	Jacob McLellan	7	3	Portland
" 25	Schooner	Spectator	129	Wm J Rowe	6	2	New York
" 27	Brig	Nauvoo	169	Josh Burnham	6	1	Halifax
" "	Schooner	Marquis	126	Alfred Gem	5	.	Frankfort
" "	Brig	Polly B Blount	121	J. Pederson	6	4	Belize
" 29	"	El Caballero	164	Wm W Huffington	7	4	Kingston
" "	"	Cardenas	208	Jas M. Churchill	9		New York
" "	Schooner	Adaline	130	Isaac Linscott	5	2	Bath
" 30	"	Savannah	47	J. L Boler	5	.	Key West
" 31	Brig	Cuba	188	B. R Latham	8	1	New Orleans
April 1	"	Lancet	150	John Kruse	8	1	Charleston
" "	"	Exchange	211	Joseph Leavitt	8	1	Portland
" 2	Ship	Hallettsport	249	Richd Ellis	9	4	New York
" "	Brig	Gazelle	232	Jno Waterhouse	6	3	Boston
" "	Ship	Grafton	331	Jas. Smith	11	2	Boston
			6629		279	63	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inward	Amt. Cus. landed
Sedgwick		Lumber		
Stonnich		Cotton		
Mobile		Hay & Oates		
Boston		Sugar bof Mouls Chairs &c		
Marblehead		Lumber		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Gardiner		Ice Candles &c		
Hampden		Lumber		
Salem		Fish Candles &c		
Baltimore		Lard oil Beef &c		
Dresden		Lumber		
Boston	Matanzas	Ditto		
New York		Provisions		
Charleston		Lard Pork & Ale		
Kingston		Lumber		
Charleston		Rice		
Charleston		Rice		
Portland		Assorted		
Charleston		Rice		
Prospect		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Ballast		
Key West		Ditto		
Bangor		Lumber		
Charleston		Rice		
Booth bay		Lumber		
Baltimore		Rice		
Brewer		Lumber		
Warren		Lumber Cotton & Flour		
Portland		Lumber		
New York		Assorted		
Damariscotta		Lumber & Fish		
Orland		Lumber		
New York		Indigo Hides &c		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Portland		Empty Hhds		
Bath		Lumber & Fish		
New York		Cod Fish &c		
New York		Cotton Flour & Lard		
Charleston		Rice		
Portland		Lumber		
New York		Assorted		
Boston		Lumber & Assorted		
Boston		Empty Hhds &c		

Re continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of Departure
		American	Foreign	
Coffee & Cigars		5	2	March 26
Coffee & Cigars		6		" 20
Sugar		10	3	May 8
Sugar Coffee Cigars & Fruit		5	2	" 7
Ballast		9	-	April 7
Ditto		8	3	" 24
Molasses		5	1	" 27
Sugar		10	4	" 16
Ballast		6	1	April 2
Molasses		6	-	" 7
Molasses		7	.	May 11
Sugar & Molasses		6	.	April 3
Sugar Cigars &c		4	3	" 7
Coffee & Fruit		4	2	" 7
Molasses Coffee &c		4	1	" 22
Rice		7	1	May 10
Sugar & Coffee		7	1	April 7
Sugar		9		May 1
				April 21
Molasses		6	1	May 14
Sugar & Cigars		7	2	March 30
Ballast		4	.	April 2
Molasses		7	.	May 10
Molasses		5	2	April 7
Molasses		6	-	" 26
Sugar		7	1	" 2
Ballast		6	.	" 13
Coffee Cigars & Fruit		4	1	" 7
Molasses		7	3	May 3
Fruit		6	2	April 3
Ballast		6	1	" 14
Molasses		5	-	" 26
Sugar & Cigars		6	4	April 3
Salt		7	4	March 31
Sugar		9		April 6
Molasses		5	2	May 12
Fruit		5	-	April 7
Coffee Cigars & Fruit		8	1	" 7
Ballast		8	1	" 26
Molasses		8	1	May 6
Sugar		9	4	April 17
Sugar		6	3	" 22
Sugar		11	2	May 5
		276	59	

Consular Returns continued

General Remarks	
Mobile	
Mobile	
Matanzas	
New Orleans	
New Orleans	
Matanzas	
Bangor	
St. Petersburgh	
Matanzas	
Boston	
Boston	
Galveston	
New York	
New Orleans	
New York	
Matanzas	
Charleston	
Triest	
Sold to Foreigners	
Boston	
New York	
Key West	
Bangor	
Charleston	
Boston	
New York	
Matanzas	
Mobile	
Portland	
New York	
Matanzas	
Bangor	
New York	
New Orleans	
New York	
Boston	
Tampa Bay	
New Orleans	
Matanzas	
Portland	
New York	
New York	
St Petersburgh	

Consular Return continued

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: American	Crew in: Foreign	Where from
							Charleston
12	Brig	Catherine	131	Joel Bonney	7	1	St Jago
"	"	Olive Chamberlain	206	J. J. Jordan	7	1	New Orleans
"	"	Empresario	118	H. W. Collins	6	4	Savannah
3	"	Wm Smith	115	Wm Smith	6	2	Wilmington
"	Schooner	Franklin Green	160	Thomas Moulton	6	2	New Orleans
"	Brig	Francis Louisa	126	S. W. Randall	5	1	Mobile
"	Schooner	Bella del Mar	86	Geo Collins	7	.	Boston
"	"	Wm A. Parker	322	Ens. C. Nickells	11	4	Portland
5	Barque	Tartar	243	John Sargent	8	1	St Marks
"	Brig	Flora	97	J Hughes	6	1	Salem
7	Schooner	W. A. Caldwell	228	B Lelacheur	8	3	New Orleans
"	Brig	Mexican	192	Joseph Smiley	26	9	Key West
"	Steamer	Natchez	34	Wm H Foster	5	.	Mobile
8	Schooner	Fair American	90	J. H. Reed	6		Wilmington
13	"	Joseph Brown	145	Chas Leach	6	1	Savannah
"	Brig	Lubec	148	R. P. Gardner	7	1	New Orleans
"	"	Prince de Joinville	279	Lewis Endicott	11	2	Tampico
"	"	Harry	105	H Major	5	2	Portland
"	"	Good Hope	209	Chas H Davis	8	1	New Orleans
14	"	Plato	126	J. N. Sawyer	5	1	New Orleans
"	Schooner	Hero	140	Jas B. McConnel	7	2	New Orleans
"	Brig	Uncas	98	Jay Pike Jr	6	.	Charleston
"	Schooner	Augusta	108	R. L. Morris	7	2	Waldoboro
"	"	Hayne	121	Jas Nichols	7	.	Boston
16	"	Brilliant	413	S. H. Davis	12	3	Mobile
"	Ship	Tuloe	134	Jefferson Hathorn	5	2	Providence
"	Schooner	Reporter	215	S. N. Cady	8	2	Boston
17	Brig	Rowe	373	Tumball Harlow	11	4	Philadelphia
"	Ship	Charleston	333	Jno H Lovell	12	.	Key West
"	"	Cordova	85	Lemard Sistare	5	1	Mobile
"	Schooner	Expl'rates	84	A Moore	6	2	Providence
"	"	Belle	166	Jos. D Clifford	8	.	New York
"	Brig	Enterprize	341	Benj Nesmith	14	2	Boston
"	Ship	Cristobal Colon	304	Robt McManus	8	2	Boston
19	Brig	Russia	258	Jotham Blaisdell	7	3	Boston
"	"	Swift Boy	367	Wm R Gardner	12	3	New York
"	Ship	Corea	143	C. Hodgdon	5	1	Portland
"	Schooner	Gen Jacon	228	Edw. H. Woodbury	9		Philadelphia
"	Brig	Chas Miller	183	Jno S Remington	9	3	Key West
"	Barque	Louisa	219	W H. Hutchings	17	6	Boston
"	Steamer	Kingston	245	H. A Kopner	9	3	Boston
"	Barque	Roman	289	Solomon Freeman	10	3	Providence
"	Ship	Timor	373	Wm Churchill	11	3	
"	Barque	Mary Kimball	8977		361	84	

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards	Value of inwards	Amt. Co lands
Charleston	Rice	Rice		
Boston		Ballast		
New Orleans		Cotton & Lard		
New Port		Lumber		
Bath		Lumber		
Brookhaven		Flour & Lard		
Fall River		Potatoes Beans &c		
Boston		Empty Hhds Candles &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Salem		Empty Hhds Fish &c		
New York		Flour Lard &c		
Key West		Ballast		
Fall river		Cotton oil Fish &c		
Salem	Matanzas	Lumber		
New Port		Ditto		
Boston		Ballast		
New Orleans		Hides & Logwood		
Boston		Lumber		
New Orleans		Flour Lard & Bacon		
New Orleans		Flour & Lard		
Saybrook		Bacon Flour & Lard		
Charlestow	Key West	Rice & Lard		
Bristol		Boards & Shooks		
Boston		Assorted		
Richmond (Me)		Lumber		
Providence		Provisions		
Boston		Ice		
Bath		Ballast		
New York		Logwood		
Norwich		Cotton		
Providence		Hoops Nails &c		
New York		Assorted		
Boston		Lumber Fish Chairs &c		
Kennebunk		Empty Casks &c		
Providence		Hoops Empty Hhds		
Boothbay		Assorted		
Portland		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Assorted		
St Marks		Ballast		
Boston		Ice		
Boston		Shooks Candles &c		
Marblehead		Shooks &c		

...ion continued

Cargo outwards	Value of outwards	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of departure
Molasses		7	1	April 7
Molasses		7	1	May 11
Coffee & Sugar		6	4	April 17
Molasses		6	2	May 8
Same Cargo Lumber		6	2	April 21
Coffee & Fruit		5	1	" 24
Sugar Coffee & Cigars		7		" 22
Sugar		11	4	May 15
Molasses		8	1	" 19
Sugar		6	1	April 22
Sugar Coffee & Cigars		8	3	" 24
Sugar Cigars & Cotton		26	9	" 14
				" 14
Coffee		6		April 22
Ballast		6	1	May 5
Molasses		7	1	" 10
Sugar		11	2	" 1
Fruit		5	2	" 7
Sugar		8	1	" 1
Sugar Coffee & Cigars		5	1	" 1
Coffee & Cigars		7	2	April 24
Sugar		6		May 1
Sugar		7	2	April 16
Ballast		7	"	" 26
Sugar		12	3	May 12
Molasses		5	2	" 18
Molasses		8	2	" 18
Sugar		11	4	" 6
Fruit		5	1	June 3
Coffee & Fruit		6	2	April 28
Molasses		8	-	May 24
Sugar Cigars &c		14	2	" 4
Sugar		8	2	" 25
Sugar		8	2	June 26
Ballast		12	3	April 29
Sugar & Cigars		5	1	May 1
Molasses		9		" 18
Sugar Coffee & Cigars		9	3	" 6
Ballast		17	6	" 8
Sugar		9	3	May 23
Sugar		10	3	" 24
Ballast		11	3	April 26
		345	83	

Consular Return continued

	General Remarks
Charleston	
Boston	
New Orleans	
New York	
Matanzas	
New Orleans	
New York	
Matanzas	
Portland	
New York	
Leghorn	
New Orleans	
Sold to Foreigners	
Mobile	
Matanzas	
Savannah	
St. Petersburgh	
New Orleans	
Baltimore	
New Orleans	
New Orleans	
Boston	
Charleston	
Cardenas & Matanzas	
Matanzas	
Boston	
Providence	
St. Petersburgh	
Key West	
Mobile	
Providence	
New York	
Boston	
Boston	
Matanzas	
New York	
Boston	
Philadelphia	
St. Marks	
Cowes & Market	
St. Petersburgh	
Matanzas	

Consular Return continued

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
April 19	Brig	Danl Webster	125	Jos F Prescott	6	1	Charleston
"	Ship	Virginia	400	A. H. White	13	2	New York
20	"	Mary Francis	326	Jas. Smith	12	3	Boston
"	Barque	Arab	354	Tully Crosby	13	1	Boston
"	Ship	Claudius	516	Jno J Seabie	16	4	Boston
21	Schooner	Guatemala Packet	83	Anthony Phillips	4	4	Truxillo
"	Brig	Pensacola	233	Wm Fillgore	8	1	Portland
"	"	Monument	212	Ammi Vining	7	2	Portland
"	"	Falco	211	W R Davis	7	4	Montevideo
"	Ship	Canton	299	Wm A Otis	8	3	New York
"	"	Stephen Phillips	334	Thos M Johnson	11	4	Boston
22	Schooner	Hero	126	Peter Sabata	7	2	New Orleans
23	Brig	Orb	249	S. Higgens	9	.	Portland
24	Schooner	Caledonia	52	R. S. Hubbard	6	.	Apalachicola
"	"	H Lawrence	150	Saml Townsend	5	2	New Orleans
26	"	J. A. Brown	43	Wm G. Dewy	4		Key West
"	Barque	Statira	281	Jno Simpson	7	4	Antwerp
"	Brig	Virg.a Packet	281	Jno D Blanchard	7	3	Mobile
"	Ship	York	341	C. M. Merrill	9	3	Sicily
"	Schooner	Gladiator	99	Nathan Baker	4	2	New Orleans
"	Brig	Corinth	299	J. A. Smith	10	3	Havre
"	"	Frances Ashby	125	C. L. Randall	6	2	N Orleans
"	"	Elsworth	247	Jas B Homer	7	2	Mobile
27	Schooner	Romp	107	Edw.d Walford	6	1	Apalachicola
"	Sloop	Panther	31	Frid Fresca	3	1	Key West
"	Brig	Barfield	147	Wm Munroe	8	.	Providence
"	Steamer	Clarion	226	Edw.d Dunn	10	5	New York
28	"	Statira	128	Jno Webb	7	.	Bath
"	"	Hoogly	72	Wm Kean	5	1	Apalachicola
"	Brig	Rome	240	Thales Curtis	2	7	Montevideo
"	"	Eastern Star	231	Chas W Dennison	7	1	Portland
"	Ship	Burmah	338	Jefferson Ford	9	3	Boston
"	Schooner	Franklin	141	Stephen Sprague	7	.	Machias
"	"	June	143	Wm S Loud	5	2	Portland
30	Brig	Margaret	246	Danl Smith	7	2	Matanzas
May 1	Schooner	Washington	34	R. A. Mollan	4	.	Nassau
"	Brig	Delta	225	Jos W. Francis	7	3	New Orleans
"	"	Freighter	215	E Brazier	7	1	Portland
3	"	A. E.	97	C. J. Driscoll	5	2	Curacoa
"	Steamer	Lion	686	W. A. Howard	11	3	New York
"	"	Eagle	686	Elipules Kingsbury	11	3	New York
"	Barque	Virginia	284	Wm Sinclair	11	1	Baltimore
"	Brig	Rocket	140	Edw.d Curtis	5	1	New Orleans
			9809		323	89	

Consular Return co

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards	Value of inwards	Amt cargo land
Charleston		Rice		
Newbury Port		Empty Hhds &c		
Boston	—	Empty Hhds Logwood		
Boston		Lumber		
Boston		Ballast		
Baltimore		Indigo Hides & Cochineal &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Portland		Lumber		
New York		Jerked Beef		
Bath		Butter Cheese Nails & Paper		
Boston		Empty Hhds &c		
New Orleans		Flour & Lard		
Portland		Lumber		
New York		Flour Beans &c		
New York		Flour		
Key West		Ballast		
New York		ditto		
Portland		ditto		
Kennebunk		Salt		
Harwich		Flour & Lard		
Newbury port		Ballast		
New York		Flour & Lard		
Boston		Lumber		
Apalachicola		Lumber & Cotton		
Tampa		Ballast		
Providence		Corks Empty Hhds &c		
New York		Assorted		
Bath		Lumber		
Apalachicola		Wood & Cotton		
Boston		Jerked Beef		
Portland		Lumber		
Portland		Ballast		
Bangor		Lumber		
Bangor		ditto		
Gardiner		Sugar		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Boston		Flour & Lard		
Portland		Lumber		
New Orleans		Salt		
New York		Ballast		
New York		Ballast		
New York		Ballast		
Boston		Flour Lard & Bacon		

continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out		Date of departure
		American	Foreigners	
Molasses & Cigars		6	1	April 30
Sugar		13	2	May 6
Sugar		12	3	" 8
Sugar		13	1	June 8
Sugar		16	4	May 12
Coffee & Cigars		6	2	June 22
Molasses		8	1	May 8
Molasses		7	2	" 26
Sugar		8	3	May 5
Sugar		11	4	" 12
Coffee Spirits & Cigars		7	2	" 1
Molasses		9	-	June 2
Sugar Molasses & Cigars		6	-	May 20
Tobacco Bags &c		5	2	" 29
Ballast		4	-	" 1
Sugar		7	4	" 23
Ballast		7	3	" 3
Sugar		9	3	" 29
Sugar		4	2	" 12
Ballast		10	3	" 4
Sugar		6	2	" 21
Molasses & Sugar		7	2	June 8
Sugar & Tobacco		6	1	May 15
Ballast		3	1	" 3
Sugar & Honey		8	-	" 28
Sugar Coffee & Cigars		10	5	" 8
Molasses		7	-	" 28
Same Cargo, Wood & Cotton		5	1	April 30
Molasses		7	1	May 29
Sugar		9	3	May 11
Sugar & Honey		7	-	" 29
Molasses		5	2	" 29
Sugar		7	2	May 21
Ballast		4	2	" 7
Flour		7	3	" 21
Molasses		7	1	" 29
				May 7
				" 8
Ballast		11	1	" 8
		284	69	

Consular Return continued

General Remarks		
Charleston		
Matanzas		
Matanzas		
Antwerp		
Matanzas & Antwerp		
Belize		
Boston		
Portland		
Matanzas		
St Petersburgh		
New Orleans		
Boston		
Apalachycola		
St Thomas		
Key West		
Matanzas & Hamburg	Henry B. Williams master	
Matanzas		
Cowes & Market		
Boston		
Matanzas		
Boston		
Boston		
New York		
Key West		
New York		
New York		
Boston		
Charleston		
Boston		
Matanzas		
Boston		
Portland		
Bremen		
Baltimore		
New York		
Portland		
Sold to the Spanish Government		
Sold to the Spanish Government		
Matanzas		
New Orleans		

No 9.

Consular Return continued

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: American	Crew in: Foreign	Where from
May 3	Schooner	Batavia	162	Isaac Kilkey	5	2	Wilmington
"	Ship	Timoleon	422	Alex Windsor	13	4	New Orleans
"	Schooner	Durock	62	Isaac Kelly Jr	6		Pensacola
"	Ship	Jane Ross	407	E McIntosh	13	3	New Orleans
"	Schooner	Geneva	106	Wm C Saunders	6	2	New Orleans
4	Brig	Sebago	227	Henry Coffin	9		Portland
"	Schooner	Ofeyan	132	Wm Phinney	5	1	New Orleans
"	Barque	Trenton	274	Jno O Reede	9	1	Philadelphia
"	Steamer	Mitchell	793	Jos Smiler	25	10	New Orleans
5	Brig	Baltic	246	Francis Osgood	7	2	Portland
6		Clio	215	Albert Norwich	7	2	Portland
7	Schooner	Warrior	117	Edwd Griffiths	7	1	Charleston
"	Ship	Cabinet	363	Ebenr Linnell	8	5	Liverpool
8	Schooner	Abegail & Eliza	119	Benj Atkins	0		Nassau
"	Barque	Venice	354	Christ Gill	11	3	Jamaica
10	Schooner	Orelia	84	Geo Chadsey	4	2	Baltimore
"	"	Canary	137	Daniel Goodell	6		Portland
"	Brig	Ceylon	142	Wm Ervin	6	1	Bath
11	"	China	183	Jos Small	5	3	Mobile
"	Schooner	Lorenzo	98	Geo W Cobb	6	1	Curacoa
"	Brig	Chaplain	142	Henry Thurston	7		Portland
"	Schooner	Wayne	108	R. S. Morris	7	2	Charleston
"	"	Virginia Antoinette	59	Henry Place	4	2	New Orleans
"	Ship	Arno	299	John Digey	12	2	Boston
"	Barque	Velasco	271	E Choate	9	2	Boston
"		Rapid	189	R Ward	11	2	New York
14	Ship	Girard	343	Isaac Gross	9	4	New Orleans
15		Saladin	356	River Denney	3	11	Antwerp
"	Schooner	W. A Turner	78	Jno Curry	5	1	New Orleans
17	"	Marquis	74	H. A Harthorn	4	2	Mobile
"	Brig	Uncas	140	Jas B McConnel	6	3	New Orleans
"	Schooner	Joseph Brown	96	J. N. Reed	6		Mobile
18	Barque	Juno	295	Albert Farnham	11	2	New York
"	Schooner	Rochambeau	163	Wm M Silvey	7		Bath
"	"	Patapsco	91	M Springer	5	2	Mobile
"	Brig	Havana	164	Bn Gilpatrick	7	2	Mobile
"	Ship	Emporium	309	Hy A Young Jr	9	4	New York
19	Schooner	Jos M. Morales	146	Thos Dukehart	2	5	Baltimore
"	Barque	Hull	296	Albert Dunbar	9	4	Boston
"	"	Diantha	285	E Storey	9	2	Portsmouth
"	Ship	Nestor	397	J Galloded	2	15	London
"	Brig	John C. Calhoun	117	R Buller	6	1	Charleston
21	"	Elizabeth	152	Jno Gallagher	10		Philadelphia
			9147		324	111	

Consular Ret... con...

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards	Value of inwards	Amt Cargo la...
Belfast		Lumber		
Boston		Ballast		
Harwich		Flour Lumber &c		
Portland		Ballast		
New Orleans		Flour Lard &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Machias		Ditto		
New York		Ballast		
New York		Assorted		
Portland		Lumber		
Portland		Lumber		
Charlestown		Rice		
Boston		Assorted		
Gloucester		Assorted		
Boston		Ballast		
Baltimore		Fish Cocoa &c		
Salem		Lumber		
Bath		Ditto		
Richmond		Ditto		
Baltimore		Salt		
Portland		Lumber		
Charlestown		Rice		
Charlestown		Lard Bacon & Beer		
Boston		Lumber Chairs Candles &c		
Boston		Oil & Empty Casks		
New York		Assorted		
Bath		Flour & Tobacco		
New York		Bricks		
New Orleans		Flour & Lard		
Mobile		Lumber		
New Orleans		Lard & Cotton		
Fall River		Cotton		
Boston		Ballast		
Bangor		Lumber		
Mobile		Cotton		
Boston		Lumber & Cotton		
New York		Ballast		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Boston		Sugar box Shooks &c		
Kennebunk		Lumber		
Portsmouth		Ballast		
Charleston		Rice		
Philadelphia		Assorted		

continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward.	Crew out		Date of departure
		American	Foreigners	
Ballast		5	2	May 15
Sugar		13	14	" 29
Same Cargo		6		" 3
Sugar		13	3	May 29
Coffee & Sugar		6	2	" 15
Molasses		9		" 26
Ballast		5	1	" 26
Sugar		9	1	" 29
Sugar & Cigars		25	10	" 8
Molasses		7	2	June 17
Sugar		7	1	May 10
Sugar		8	5	June 19
Ballast		6		May 23
Sugar & Coffee		11	3	June 12
Ballast		4	2	June 10
Molasses		6		" 12
Molasses		6	1	" 16
Lumber same cargo		5	3	May 14
Sugar		0	1	" 26
Molasses		7		June 1
Coffee & Cigars		7	2	May 15
Fruit		4	2	" 19
Sugar & Molasses		9	2	June 8
Sugar & Cigars		11	2	May 29
Sugar		8	6	June 23
Fruit		5	1	May 24
Coffee. Cigars & Fruit		4	2	" 29
Sugar Coffee & Cigars		6	3	June 5
Sugar		6		May 28
Sugar		11	2	June 7
Sugar & Molasses		7		" 16
Sugar & Molasses		5	2	" 16
Sugar		7	3	" 12
Sugar		11	4	" 12
Sugar		9	4	June 19
Sugar		2	15	May 29
Sugar Molasses &c		6	1	" 28
Sugar Cigars &c		10		June 8
		292	92	

Consular Return continued

	General Remarks
Matanzas	
Matanzas	
Hamburg	~~Matanzas~~ Key West
Key West	Hamburg
New Orleans	
Portland	
Boston	
Corner & Market	
New Orleans	
Boston	
Charleston	
Corner & Market	
Key West	
Boston	
Mobile	
Portland	
Boston	
Matanzas	
New York	
Portland	
Charleston	
New Orleans	
Boston	
New York	
Corner & Market	
New Orleans	
Mobile	
New Orleans	
New York	
Corner & Market	
Boston	
Boston	
New York	
New York	
Boston	
St Petersburgh	
Charleston	
Philadelphia	

No 10.

Consular Return continued

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in American	Crew in Foreign	Where from
May 21	Barque	Ontario	221	C B Hamilton	8	1	Portland
"	Schooner	David Pratt	140	Timothy Pratt	7	.	Wilmington
" "	Brig	Mary Elizabeth	170	F. C Ryder	7	1	Apalachicola
" "	"	Hogan	255	G L. Stanwood	8	1	Portland
" 22	"	M.c Lellan	264	Isaac Orr	7	2	Bath
" "	"	Agenoria	204	Thos Andros	8	1	Boston
" "	"	Caroline	209	Jas Edmonds	8	1	Portland
" .	"	Danl Webster	125	Geo F Forrest	5	2	Charleston
" 24	Ship	Aquetnet	329	W H. Mosher	7	0	Bonaire
" "	Brig	Angola	137	Geo Hagan	6	2	New York
" "	"	Beulah	227	J. K. Pierce	9		Portland
" "	"	Cocheco	197	Andrew J Rose	7	2	Frankfort
" "	Schooner	Enterprize	114	Thos Cushing	5	1	Bath
" 25	"	Aurora	75	Geo Jameson	6	-	Key West
" "	Brig	Forest	220	Peter G Winslow	7	1	Portland
" "	Steamer	Natchez	793	Jos Smiley	24	9	New Orleans
" "	Barque	Rochelle	286	Jas H. Hutchins	7	3	Portland
" "	Brig	Samos	243	Wm Reed	9	1	Boston
" "	Schooner	Alicia	100	W Moore	6	.	Roatan
" "	Brig	Denmark	162	R.t Crocker	6	2	Bath
" 27	Ship	Tiber	303	Daniel Cozall	12	1	Boston
" "	Brig	Dunlap	197	S. Gordon	7	2	Portland
" "	"	Washington	217	S Robinson	7	2	Matanzas
" "	Ship	Rome	345	John Saul	13	2	New York
" 28	Schooner	Hero	126	Pedro Sabate	6	3	New Orleans
" 29	"	Belle	84	A Moore	6	2	Mobile
June 2	Brig	Chester	202	F Hanna	8	-	Portland
" "	Ship	Talma	296	J. Winsor	12	1	Boston
" "	Brig	Empresario	118	H. G W. Collins	7	3	New Orleans
" 3	Ship	Newburyport	341	D. Sawyer	10	3	Hamburg
" "	Brig	Emerald	191	W.m Francebille	6	2	Providence
" 5	"	Centurion	205	W.m Norris	8	1	Portland
" "	Schooner	Warrior	117	Ed. Griffith	7	.	Charleston
" "	Brig	Canonicad	215	J. C. Bigley	8	2	New York
" 7	"	Motto	148	Jno Deering	6	1	Portland
" "	Ship	Louvre	374	D. P. Penhallow	12	3	Antwerp
" "	Barque	Bohemia	281	W.m Mason	8	3	Gibralter
" "	Ship	Trenton	429	J. Snow	9	8	Liverpool
" 8	Schooner	Hayne	108	R. S. Norris	7	2	Charleston
" "	Brig	Abby M.	182	S Stroud	6	2	Portland
" "	"	Lancet	150	Jno Kruse	7	2	Charleston
" "	Ship	Hellespont	249	Rich Ellis	10	3	New York
" 9	Brig	William	198	Bates M.c Dear	7	2	Setilla (Geo)
			9553		346	86	

Coastwise Foreign

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inward	Value of inwards	Amt Cargo landed
Portland		Lumber		
North Yarmouth		Lumber		
Chatham		Cotton		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Lumber		
Providence		Hoops Empty Hhds &c		
Portland		Lumber		
Charleston		Rice		
Bristol		Salt		
Baltimore		Ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Shooks		
Philipsburg		Lumber		
Belfast		Hogs Rice & Staves		
Portland	Matanzas	Lumber		
New York		Hay Flour & Lard		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Sugar bxs Shooks &c		
Baltimore		Salt		
Bath		Lumber		
Boston		Assorted		
Portland		Lumber		
Portland		Lumber		
Salem		Logwood		
New Orleans		Flour & Lard		
Norwich		Cotton		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Assorted		
New Orleans		Cotton & Lard		
Providence		Onions & Potatoes		
Portland		Lumber		
Portland		Lumber		
Charleston		Rice		
New Port		Assorted		
Portland		Lumber		
Boston		Ballast		
Kennebunk		Ballast		
Boston		Assorted		
Charleston	Key West	Rice		
Portland		Lumber		
Charleston		Rice & Oil		
New York		Assorted		
Boston		Lumber		

...rew continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of departure
Ballast		8	1	June 22
Sugar Cigars & Molasses		7		" 26
Sugar & Coffee		7	1	May 28
Sugar & Molasses		7	2	June 19
Sugar		8	1	" 16
Molasses		5	2	May 29
Ballast		6	2	June 5
Molasses		9		" 21
Molasses		7	2	" 28
Molasses		5	1	" 21
Ballast		6		" 5
Coffee & Cigars		24	9	May 29
Coffee & Cigars		6		June 26
Ballast		6	2	" 25
Coffee Cigars &		7	2	" 17
Molasses		7	2	" 22
Sugar		13	2	" 23
Molasses & Cigars		6	3	" 8
Fruit & Cigars		6	2	" 10
Molasses		8		" 22
Sugar		12	1	" 23
Coffee & Cigars		7	3	" 17
Ballast		7		" 8
Ballast		8	2	" 12
Ballast		6	1	" 17
Ballast		12	3	" 9
Ballast		8	3	" 19
Sugar & Cigars		7	2	" 15
Sugar		7	2	" 17
Sugar & Cigars		10	3	" 23
		242	54	

Consular Returns continued

General Remarks	
Matanzas	
New Orleans	
Apalachicola	
1 Boston	
1 Boston	
Matanzas	
Laguna	
Boston	
Boston	
Boston	
New York	
New Orleans	
Baltimore	
Batte	
Apalachicola	
Portland	
Boston	
Savannah	
Mobile	
Portland	
Matanzas	
New Orleans	
Charleston	
Matanzas	
Laguna de los Terminos	
Boston	
New Orleans	
Charleston	
Matanzas	
New York	

Consular Return continued

Date of arrival		Class	Name	Burthen	Master	Crew in: Americans	Crew in: Foreigners	Where from
June	9	Brig	Smithfield	164	B Wakefield	6	1	Portland
"	10	Schooner	Virg.a Antonietta	50	H. Place	6	2	New Orleans
"	14	Barque	Wm Ladd	297	P. J. Wyman	7	3	Bath
"	"	Schooner	Gualemala Packet	84	J Etchberger	5	4	Belize
"	16	Ship	Henry Clay	435	H.d Schriever	14	4	New Orleans
"	17	Brig	Escalus	195	Solomon Taylor	8	2	Mobile
"	18	Schooner	George Henry	83	D. D. Kelly	5	-	Tobasco
"	19	Brig	New York	146	Thos Merryman	5	2	Bath
"	21	"	Gazelle	222	Chas Collins	6	3	New York
"	"	"	America	172	G. G. Stinson	6	1	Bath
"	22	Schooner	Union	13	W. H. Pfeiffer	4	-	Key West
"	"	Brig	Charles	160	Jno Silvester	7		Bath
"	23	Ship	C. Colon	341	B. Smith	13	3	New York
"	"	Brig	Chas Thomas	133	W Doughty	5	2	Bath
"	"	"	Prince de Inville	148	R. P. Gardner	7	1	Savannah
"	"	Schooner	Thames	99	W. J. Acworthy	5	1	Charleston
"	"	Brig	Royal	214	J. E. Monroe	7	2	Portland
"	25	Schooner	Caledonia	58	R. S. Hubbard	5		St Joseph
"	26	Brig	Freeman	141	Jos. G. Stover	6	1	Bangor
"	"	"	Angeline	196	W M Barnes	6	2	Bath
"	"	Barque	Osprey	267	W Davee	7	5	Bremen
"	28	Schooner	W A Turner	78	Jas Curry	5	1	New Orleans
"	"	Brig	Partridge	194	R. T. Soule	7	1	Bath
"	"	Schooner	Martha Wood	115	Geo. W Bartol	5	1	Wilmington
"	"	"	Hero	98	J. Shannon	6	1	New Orleans
"	30	Brig	Uncas	140	Jas B. McConnel	7	2	New Orleans
"	"	Schooner	Madawaska	131	Elisha Small	5	1	Bath
"	"	Brig	Albano	226	E Paxton	8	2	New Orleans
		28	Vessels . .	4600		183	48	
No	1	41	" . .	7747		300	67	
"	2	43	" . . .	8684		316	83	
"	3	43	" . . .	7075		302	66	
"	4	43	" . . .	8863		339	75	
"	5	43	" . . .	8322		326	67	
"	6	43	" . . .	6629		279	63	
"	7	43	" . . .	8977		341	84	
"	8	43	" . . .	9869		323	89	
"	9	43	"	9147		321	112	
"	10	43	" . . .	9553		346	86	
		31	Fishing Smacks	1231		155	"	
		487		90637		3527	840	

Consular Returns

Where belonging	Ports touched at	Cargo inwards	Value of inwards	Amt. Cargo landed
Providence		Lumber		
Charleston		Lard & Bread		
Bath	Matanzas	Lumber		
Baltimore		Indigo Lumber &c		
Baltimore		Cotton Lard Staves		
Duxbury		Cotton & Wool		
Plymouth		Logwood		
Harpswell		Lumber		
Boston		Coals		
Bath		Lumber & Pitch		
Key West		Ballast		
Brunswick		Lumber		
New York		Assorted		
Brunswick		Lumber		
Newport		Rice		
Charleston		Rice		
Portland		Lumber		
New York		Cedar		
Bucksport		Lumber		
Bath		Ditto		
Plymouth		Ballast		
New Orleans		Flour & Lard		
Bath		Lumber		
Boston		Pine Lumber		
Mystic		Coffee Flour & Lard		
New Orleans		Flour & Lard		
Bath		Lumber		
Camden (Me.)		Tobacco		

Continued

Cargo outward	Value of outward	Crew out: Americans	Crew out: Foreigners	Date of Departure
Fruit & Cigars		6	2	June 17
Coffee & Cigars		6	2	June 22
Ballast		5	2	June 30
Ballast		4		June 22
Molasses		5	1	June 28
Same Cargo Lumber		6	2	June 24
Ballast		7	3	" 24
Same Cago		8	2	June 30
		47	14	

Conclusion Return continued

General Summary

New Orleans
Belize
Bath
Key West
Matanzas
St Thomas
Habana
Corunna

	No.	Burthen	Crew Americans	Crew Foreign
Whole number of vessels arrived from Foreign Ports	456	89406	3396	840
Fishing Smacks	31	1231	155	–
	487	90637	3551	840

Whole number of vessels departed	462	77276	3009	705
Fishing Smacks	31	1231	155	–
	433	78507	3164	705
Sold to Foreigners	12	3020		
Remaining in Port	42	9110		
	487	90637		

A. D. Hill

Registers & list sent to Regr Treasy

Rec'd Oct 11th
Com. Renegade

№ 183.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana. September 16. 1841.

Hon: Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

Referring to my №. 182, of the pre=
=sent date, for an explanation of the delay,
I have the honor to transmit, agreeably to
the enclosed list, the cancelled Registers of
American vessels remaining in this office on
the 30th of June last, the stated period
for semi-annual Returns.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Yr obt Servt

N. P. Trist.

Copy.

List of Registers and parts of Registers of American vessels sold at Havana or other places or wrecked

Class.	Name.	Where registered.	When belonging	Date of Register	Remarks.
Sloop	Liberty	New London	Groton	October 11, 1833	Sold to Spaniards.
Schooner	Wm. T. Barr	Baltimore	Baltimore	No. Feby 1. 1841.	Wrecked.
Steamship	Linn	New York	New York	— 1841.	Sold to the Spanish Government.
Steamship	Eagle	New York	New York	— 1841.	Sold to the Spanish Government.

Havana, June 30th 1841.

(Signed) N. P. Trist

Accts. sent to 5th Auditor

Rec'd Oct 11th
Mr Ringgold

No 184.

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, September 18. 1841.

Hon: Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State

Sir,

Referring to my No 182, under date the 16th inst. for an explanation of the delay, I have the honor to transmit three accounts of this Consulate with the estates of intestates, which will be seen to have arisen during my absence last year in our country, to wit:

Acct. with the estate of William Swain, mariner, deceased.

Acct. with the Estate of Thomas Richards, mariner, deceased.

Acct with the estate of W. S. Gillespie, deceased.

The two first, as I learn from Mr. Smith, the Vice Consul, were seamen of the Schr. Octavia of New Orleans, N. Hoyt master, which was captured in 1840 on the coast of Africa by a British cruizer. The crew were put on shore

there

there by the captors, whereupon the master gave to each of the men an order for the amount due him, on the Havana correspondent of his owner. Two of them, Swain and Richards, took the coast fever and died. Some of the rest found their way to this place, bringing with them the orders given to the deceased for fifty-seven dollars each, which they delivered at the Consulate. Another of the crew, Andrew Hero, who had assisted the deceased and had them buried, with a part of the little money he had, made his way here about six months after, when the advances thus made by him were refunded.

Wm. S. Gillespie was a steam-engine engineer, belonging to New York, who died here on the 16th of November 1840. At the request of his friends or companions here, Mr Smith took charge of his effects (an inventory of which accompanies the account) and wrote to his brother James Gillespie, Assessor of 9th ward, New York. His letter was sent by duplicate, but no reply has been received.

These balances will be transmitted by me to the Treasury, and the effects will be placed in the keeping of my successor, unless applied for before his arrival. In regard to the sailors, no clew exists to the whereabouts of their families or relatives, if

they

they had any; and the practice of shipping by a "fancy name" is so common among this class of men, that it is more probable that these names were fictitious than that they were real. With respect to the other, the case is different; and a public notice, that information of the decease at Havana of William S. Gillespie, a steam engine Engineer, of the City of New York, has been received at the Department of State, and that the effects left by him will be delivered to the rightful owners on application to the Consul of the U. S. at Havana, will doubtless receive attention.

To these names is to be added a fourth, Philo B. Tomlinson, master of the Brig Mary of New Orleans, who died on the Coast of Africa in 1839. On the arrival of the brig at this port his effects, an inventory whereof is enclosed, were brought to the Consulate. They are of very inconsiderable value, and this, together with the expectation that they would be applied for from New Orleans on receipt there of the intelligence of his decease, added to the pressure of important subjects upon my attention, caused this one to be overlooked at the time, and afterwards entirely to escape my recollection. His papers have been examined, to see if

they

they afford any clew to his family or place of residence. He appears to have resided in 1836, and prior to that time, in the City of New York, and to have been once a carpenter by trade.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your obt. Servt.

N. P. Hill.

Havana Consulate, Despatch No. 184.

Inventory of the Effects of W. L. Gillespie deceased.
November 16th 1840.-

1 Silver Watch and guard chain, 1 Fowling piece, shot belt
powder flask and box of percussion caps, 1 Silver pencil case,
1 P. Silver mounted Spectacles, 2 Pen Knives, 1 Pocket comb,
Cash in Gold and Silver $77.-7½.-

Trunk containing, 1 India rubber Band, 2 red flannel Shirts, 2 Silk Kerchiefs
1 Pr. duck trousers, 1 Cloth coat, 2 Colored Shirts, 1 white
Shirt, 1 Vest, 1 Cloth Vest, 1 Pr Cloth Pantaloons, 1 P. Fustian
Trousers, 1 Fustian Jacket, 1 Pea Coat, 1 P. worsted Hose, 1
Clothes Bag, 1 Clothes-brush, 2 blacking brushes, 3 Books
1 P. Razors, 1 tape measure, 1 P. Boots, 1 Bowey Knife—

Trunk Containing, 5 Linen shirts, 4 Cotton Shirts, 1 white Jacket.
2 Black handkfs 1 red Handk 3 P. Socks, 4 Collars 1
paste Stud, 1 small gold Seal, 2 old pocket books, Small
parcel of Tools, 1 Cloth Cap & a Bill pr 25 cents—

Havana Consulate, Despatch No. 184.

Inventory of the Effects belonging to the Estate of Philo B. Tomlinson, late master of the Brig Mary of New Orleans, who died on the Coast of Africa.

One Trunk containing, 5 Linen shirts, 4 Pr drill Trousers, 1 shirt-front, 6 Pr. old Silk-hose, 2 Pr. Cotton hose, 3 Colored Shirts, 1 Pr. Colored trousers 5 Waistcoats, 1 Stock, 2 Razors, 2 toothbrushes, 1 Case Instruments 4 Combs, 2 Bundles of papers, 1 Pocket-Book containg $3 in florida money some old letters, 1 small case with broken mina-ture.

One Trunk containing, 1 Spy Glass, two old Hats, 3 colored Flannel Shirts, 1 Pr colored Trousers, 1 Monkey Jacket, 2 Pr. new shoes.

Rec'd Oct 14th
Mr. Remyold

No 185

Consulate of the United States of America
Havana, September 20. 1841.

Hon: Daniel Webster
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a copy of a communication addressed to me by four of the crew of the Schooner Geneva of New Orleans, which was delivered on the 17th inst. by an American engineer employed on board the Spanish Steamer of war "Congreso," just returned from Baracoa. (Whither she had been to convey a new garrison: a change which is taking place generally throughout the island.)

To-day, I received a visit from the interpreter attached to the Congreso, who called in pursuance of a promise made to Mr. McCready, our Consul at Baracoa, to enquire on the subject of a letter which he had taken charge of regarding Mr M's Exequatur, which he supposed might have been received here

This was the avowed object

of

of the interpreter's visit. At the same time he seemed desirous of impressing me with a sense of Mr. M's merits: expatiated upon his "very gentlemanly" qualities, and the polite attentions which he had shewn them, (the officers of the Congreso) inviting them to his house and treating them to champagne and music. He then mentioned some American sailors who were there, and had been arrested in consequence of their disorderly and riotous conduct, disturbing the peace of the place in a manner it was unused to. I told him I had a letter from those men, ascribing their imprisonment to a different cause: their refusal to concur in a protest made by the master and mate of the vessel in regard to her loss. From the remarks that escaped him and his manner, it was evident that this was not new to him. "But the captain and mate had signed the protest." To be sure, he did not know: he supposed that this did not make it binding on them to sign it. To be sure, he could not tell; but he would not supipose that Mr. Mc Cready would do any thing that was not right.

My visitor being quite communicative, I encouraged him to talk of Baracoa, and led him to do so of Mr. Mc Cready's

means

means of support at this unfrequented place. His principal business consists in buying tobacco and shipping it to our country. He has also "a small retail store, a sort of ship-chandlery."

This is the first instance I have heard of; of a ship-chandlery actually kept by an American Consul; though I had before heard of cases in which interests in such establishments were owned by them. A ship-chandlery is a shop, of which ship-masters are the principal customers! And yet, by far, beyond all comparison, the most important of all the duties which are, or can be, attached to the Consular office, is that of protecting the sailor: protecting him against the brutal personal outrage and against the imposition and cheating, to which, in every possible form whereof they are susceptible, he is daily and hourly subjected, at the hands of a portion — and this by no means a small one — of the class of men in whose power it is his lot to live and die.

That lot is already — beyond all comparison — the hardest, and most hopeless, that belongs to any class of human beings who draw breath under the American flag. There is none other, equally, or anything like equally, calculated to make

men

men habitually reckless and desperate, and to extinguish in their bosoms all faith in human justice and all belief in the disposition and the power of society to protect its members. How much longer this state of things is to endure, and to go on from bad to worse until the attention of the American People shall be aroused to the wrongs suffered by this class of their fellow-citizens, I cannot pretend to say. One thing, however, is obvious to the plainest understanding: it cannot be expected to come to an end until American Consuls shall cease to be Ship-chandlers, or until the authority attached to the office and the opportunities associated with it shall no longer be in the hands of men whose success in the business on which they are dependent for bread, and from which they hope for fortune, renders it indispensible that they should conciliate the favor of Ship-masters and of every person whose momentary interests may be injuriously affected by the line of conduct requisite to an efficient protection of the rights of the sailor.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your obt. Servt.

A. P. Hill

Havana Consulate No. 185. Enclosure.

(Copy)

September 9th 1841

To the American Consul Havana,

Sir,

There are four unfortunate American Seamen in the port of Barrico+ at present. we have been ship-wrecked 30 miles to the leeward of Barrico in the Schooner Geneva Captain Flanders of New Orleand bound to Kingston Jamaica from the port. Our cargo consisting of Pork, hams and corn. We saved the Pork, sails, rigging and spars which we worked 12 days at for the Captain at 1 dollar & ½ per day. The Consul and Captain says they will neither pay or send us to the United States for twelve months except we swear to the Protest which none of the foremast men approves of, they Captain and mate had sworn to it, but we cannot do it, for the vessel could have been got off if the least exertions were made. We are here now sir, from the 23rd ~~###~~ July until the present time whilst we might have been at home earning something for the support of our wives and families.

We are your obedient subjects

R. Alleyn, H. Hall, J Barato, John Smith.

+ Baracoa, NorEast extremity of the Island of Cuba.